

Alliance surge puts Tories in poll dilemma

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Concern is growing among ministers that increasing support for the SDP/Liberal Alliance could upset the Conservatives' general election strategy.

Senior figures also fear that the increased emphasis in the Conservative Central Office strategy on vigorously attacking the Alliance could prove counterproductive, giving the SDP and Liberals a status and attention they would find hard to gain otherwise and enabling them to keep rolling the bandwagon launched by the Greenwich and Truro by-elections.

The Prime Minister's freedom of manoeuvre in timing the election is threatened by an Alliance surge just when the Conservatives had hoped to prosper at Labour's expense.

Ministers admit to a real dilemma: If they do not attack the Alliance they may not be able to halt the swiftness of its support, swollen by defections from Labour's ranks but which may continue growing at the expense of the Conservative as well.

But if they do attack the Alliance they may just help to maintain its profile and increase its credibility. The chief problem for the Alliance between by-elections is that of

reminding voters of its very existence. After the onslaught on the Alliance at Torquay last week, Mr Norman Tebbit, the party chairman, will today intensify the attack with a Central Office presentation highlighting the part played by Mr David Steel and the Liberals 10 years ago in the Lib-Lab pact which sustained the Government of Mr James Callaghan.

Tory strategists say that they have to take the risk of

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increasing Alliance credibility because the Alliance will get publicity anyway in the election run-up and they want to provide their own troops with the ammunition to fire and the questions to ask.

Dr David Owen and Mr David Steel have expressed themselves delighted at the new wave of Tory attacks headed at the Conservative Central Council at the weekend by Mr Tebbit and by the Prime Minister, with support from a string of senior ministers.

Dr Owen said in Brussels yesterday that the Alliance surge, coupled with the nadir in the Labour Party's fortunes, was facing Mrs Thatcher with "an immense dilemma" over election timing. Her weekend attack showed that it was the Alliance she feared most and she was right to do so, he said.

Two opinion polls at the weekend gave the Conservatives a six-point lead over Labour. A MORI poll of 1,094 voters, conducted from March 19-20 and published in *The Sunday Times*, put the Conservatives on 39 per cent, Labour 33 per cent and Alliance 26 per cent.

A Harris Research Centre poll of 1,056 electors taken on

March 18-19 and published in *The Observer* produced exactly the same figures.

The Harris poll showed the Conservatives with the same support as a month before, Labour down four points and the Alliance up three. The MORI poll had the Conservatives down 2 points, Labour down three and the Alliance up five compared with a month before.

There was considerable confusion over a Gallup poll of 1,000 voters taken privately for the Conservative Party and published in the *Sunday Telegraph*. To the delight of the Alliance leaders this showed them in second place, with 30.5 per cent to Labour's 30 per cent, with the Conservatives in an eight point lead on 38.5 per cent.

Senior Conservatives at first claimed no knowledge of the poll. But Gallup confirmed that the poll dated from the previous pre-Budget weekend, in the immediate aftermath of the Liberal success in Truro.

In Torquay on Saturday Mrs Thatcher denounced the SDP and Liberals respectively as half-hearted and half-baked socialists and labelled the Alliance as "the Labour Party in exile". She did nothing to lower the building expectation of an early election, but the dilemma she faces over the timing is revealed by the latest poll figures.

An election reflecting the 39-33-26 figures for party support in the two weekend polls would give the Conservatives no more than a 10-seat overall majority, 62 seats ahead of Labour. A 1 per cent swing from Conservatives to Labour would turn that into a hung Parliament, with a Tory lead over Labour of 40 seats. A further 2 per cent swing in the same direction would

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Hurd to look at Bail Act again

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

Mr Douglas Hurd yesterday promised to look again at the 1976 Bail Act under which Winston Silcott, the killer of Police Constable Keith Blacklock, was freed while awaiting trial on an earlier murder charge.

The examination of the law would be part of an internal inquiry into the circumstances surrounding Judge Lydney's decision to grant bail and so allow Silcott to go on and lead the fatal attack at Broadwater Farm Estate in Tottenham, north London, the Home Secretary said. Silcott was jailed for life for the Blacklock killing.

"We want to look at what kind of material was put before the judge as well as looking at to whether the law and the procedures laid down under the law worked satisfactorily."

The Home Secretary's remarks came after the intervention by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, on Friday when he said the Act was unsatisfactory and should be reviewed.

That contradicted earlier comments by government sources and senior ministers, who had emphasized there was nothing amiss with the Act and suggested that Judge Lydney, not the law, had been at fault in the Silcott ruling.

It is understood that the inquiry will be conducted by Home Office officials working with the Metropolitan Police and reporting to Mr Hurd.

Nevertheless, it was clear yesterday that the Home Secretary, who described Judge Lydney's decision as one that went "tragically wrong", does not share Lord Hailsham's deep misgivings about the Act.

He said that in a case of that kind a judge "does not have to give bail" and could refuse it. He said the "seriousness of the alleged offence, the defendant's record and the possibility of his reoffending."

He emphasized that the present law has not made bail easier to get. "Any look at the Bail Act must take into account that the courts have been much more reluctant to grant bail in recent years and now up to almost one fifth of the people in our jails are people who have not been convicted."

Mr Hurd said the inquiry would examine the state of the law, the decision made by Judge Lydney and the evidence laid before him by the Crown.

"I think it is perfectly reasonable that all these three should be looked at after a case like this."

Mr Hurd, appearing on BBC television, rejected calls from Conservative backbenchers for the law to be changed.

Later, Home Office sources insisted that ministers believed that the Bail Act was satisfactory, pointing out that it had also come under criticism for not being sufficiently liberal and for pushing up the remand population in prisons.



Captain Mark Phillips and his son Peter, warmly wrapped against the March winds, watching the Dailhousie Horse Trials at Brigstock, Northants. Photograph: Julian Herbert.

Callaghan demand on security

By Our Political Editor

Mr James Callaghan, the former Labour Prime Minister, yesterday added his weight to those urging the Government to set up an independent review of the security services.

He also urged the Government to drop what he called its "ineffective" ban on the memoirs of Mr Peter Wright, the former MI5 agent.

Mr Callaghan said last night that he was ready to inform Mrs Thatcher about all the relevant aspects of his 1977 inquiry into the alleged plot by the British security services.

His statement followed a *Sunday Times* report which he said went further than his inquiries.

It was alleged in the report that part of the plot was the fomenting of the Ulster workers' strike of May 1974 which helped to bring down the Northern Ireland Government.

Mrs Thatcher has headed off all calls for an inquiry until now by saying that she was satisfied with the inquiries at the time by Mr Callaghan's government. Labour spokesmen have insisted that those were restricted, and Mr Callaghan has now sustained their case.

Tory drive to tackle inner cities

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

Plans for lessons in good citizenship are among a package of measures aimed at tackling rising crime in the inner cities now under consideration for the next Conservative manifesto by Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, and Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for Education and Science.

Both ministers are understood to believe that schools are not doing enough to instil moral fibre into their pupils, and that the need for such education is particularly pressing in run-down urban areas.

They are also working on plans for more black teachers in inner city schools in the belief that well-qualified, highly motivated members of the ethnic minorities are best placed to win the hearts and minds of young people from the same racial groups.

The package is at the core of the Prime Minister's drive to make a solution to the inner city crisis a central thrust of her party's next manifesto.

She and her ministers are also becoming increasingly angered by what they consider is a deliberate attempt on the part of some left-wing councils to frustrate moves by central Government to spread prosperity and tackle housing problems in highland areas.

Yesterday, Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, argued that run-down urban areas should be the first to benefit from resurgent national economic growth.

Seven die in flats blaze

New York (Reuters) - Seven people died yesterday, including three who jumped from the top floor of a 34-storey building on the corner of Central Park in Manhattan, when a fire started in a rubbish chute, burnt through walls and set alight several flats.

Twenty other people were injured, suffering from smoke inhalation. Three or four flats on the top floors were gutted. Three victims were found

Patten pledges steps to revive private lettings

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

A better deal for private tenants and small landlords was foreshadowed yesterday by Mr John Patten, the Minister for Housing.

He held out the prospect of a far-reaching partial deregulation of the private rented sector to revive the market if the Conservatives win a third term of office.

The key to the new approach was the assured tenancy scheme, which currently only applies to new lettings by a limited number of organizations such as building societies, housing associations and pension funds.

Under it the tenant has limited security of tenure and the landlord can charge rents above the levels set by fair rents legislation.

Mr Patten said the Government was thinking of extending its scope for all new lettings to all landlords, whose names would be held on an official register.

Measures would also be taken to protect the rights of the consumer.

Asked in a *London Weekend Television* interview if he was proposing decontrol of new lettings, the minister said: "That is something we are looking at very seriously indeed."

"As far as new lettings are concerned we would probably try to build on the assured tenancy scheme, which gives a fair degree of security of tenure but allows rents to be charged at a level somewhat above fair rents."

That is the road down which we are going step by step. Mr Patten said that at present any company could apply for registration under the scheme and that he hoped to extend that right to the small private landlord.

But the minister emphasized that the private rented sector, which has declined from more than 90 per cent of the housing market before the First World War to 8 per cent today, could not be restored

by one single legislative "big bang".

Its reputation in the eyes of the public and politicians of all parties had to be painstakingly restored so that landlords once again felt confident enough to let their property secure in the knowledge they were guaranteed a fair rate of return for the foreseeable future.

Mr Patten said: "We are trying to stop the inexorable decline of the private rented sector in this country. There are so many myths about it, it is going to be a long job to put it back."

He said that Labour and Alliance housing spokesmen had welcomed the assured tenancy scheme and that was a crucial breakthrough in beginning to establish the all-party consensus that was essential to reviving private renting.

The scheme currently applies to new builds and refurbishments, but the minister said he was thinking of extending it to small landlords with existing tenancies.

However, he gave a pledge that no one with security of tenure under existing law need feel threatened by the proposed moves.



Mr Patten: Hint of decontrol on new lettings

BP closes refinery after second blast

By Michael McCarthy

BP shut down its biggest British refinery at Grange-mouth on the Firth of Forth in Scotland yesterday after a man was killed in the second fatal explosion of hydrocarbon gas in nine days.

The explosion occurred at 7 am as part of the 700-acre refinery was being brought back on stream from the closure which followed the blast on March 13, when two men repairing a waste pipe died.

Yesterday's incident was at the centre of the hydrocracker plant, a mini-refinery producing high quality products from low-grade crude.

With the other nine individual plants it had been shut down for an overhaul after the March explosion and 10 BP engineers were working in the plant to bring it back on stream. They all escaped injury, but a crane driver from Airdrie, Mr George Spears, aged 52, employed by an outside contractor, was killed.

A hundred firemen took several hours to bring the fire under control. It was still burning sporadically last night

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White House hint of 1987 summit

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

A summit in Washington this year between President Reagan and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, is a "good possibility," Mr Howard Baker, the new White House Chief of Staff, said yesterday.

In his first television interview since taking over three weeks ago, he noted that an American invitation to Mr Gorbachev was still outstanding and he "would not be surprised if Mr Gorbachev came to the United States this year."

He indicated that the atmosphere was now right for a summit because of Soviet movement towards American positions on reductions of intermediate-range missiles in

Europe and decoupling of the Star Wars issue from other areas of arms control negotiations, and because Moscow was "embracing the idea of the zero option."

President Reagan will make his first trip of the year outside Washington this week as part of a new White House strategy to make him more visible to the public and more available to the press, and generally to shift public attention away from the Iran arms controversy.

Mr Reagan's outing will take him to Columbia, Missouri, for a series of events aimed at publicizing his proposals to make the US more competitive in world markets.

Aids epidemic slows down

By Robert Matthews

Britain might yet avoid the rapid rise in the number of Aids virus carriers seen in the United States, as homosexuals have changed their sexual behaviour early enough to prevent an epidemic, according to researchers at London's Middlesex Hospital.

Anonymous testing for the antibodies to the Aids virus was carried out on 240 homosexual and bisexual men attending the hospital for treatment.

This revealed that there was an almost six-fold rise in the proportion of such patients carrying the antibodies between 1982 and 1984, reach-

ing a figure of 21 per cent of those tested.

But since then the increase in the proportion of those with the antibodies has levelled out. By December last year, the figure had risen to just over 25 per cent of all homosexuals and bisexuals tested.

The average number of partners per month declined from three to one, and there was a move towards safer sexual practices, according to the researchers. Condom use increased, though not significantly.

Presenting their results in the latest issue of *The Lancet*, the researchers from the Middlesex and University

College Hospitals under Professor Michael Adler say: "Our findings support the view that behavioural change has occurred at an earlier stage in the epidemic than in the USA."

The researchers found indications that the average number of partners of homosexuals in London was probably lower than in San Francisco at the start of the epidemic.

Professor Adler said yesterday that the results presented "very encouraging evidence" that homosexuals had taken a responsible attitude to the health information campaign on Aids.

A fickle question, page 3

Vital high-tech research hit by funding freeze

By Robert Matthews

British scientists are joining in the international effort to exploit newly-discovered "superconducting" materials, seen as among the greatest technological advances this century.

However, the freeze on funding for new science research in Britain, announced by the Science and Engineering Research Council (SERC) last week, could exclude the nation from what is likely to be a vast and lucrative field.

Teams from Oxford University's Clarendon laboratory and department of inorganic chemistry have asked SERC for £100,000 to investigate the new ceramic superconductors, whose electrical properties are ideal for a vast range of

applications from ultra-fast computers to magnetically-propelled trains.

However, the researchers have now been told that no money will be available for at least six months.

Professor William Hayes, head of the Clarendon laboratory, warned that by the time the money becomes available, other countries will have left Britain far behind.

He said that commercial laboratories in America had already begun an enormous effort to make ceramic superconductors commercially viable. Nobel Prizes and personal fortunes could result from the work.

Professor Hayes said: "We have both the brains and the equipment needed to take



Dr Peter Day: his research is starved of funds

part. What we lack is the cash."

He claims there is still time for the British to make a fundamental breakthrough in the new technology, if money is made available quickly.

The focus of the international research effort is to find materials that turn into superconductors at as high a temperature as possible.

Until very recently, superconductors have taken the form of metals that had to be chilled to within a few degrees of absolute zero before losing all their electrical resistance.

This demands the use of expensive liquid helium and sophisticated equipment to reach and maintain the low temperatures. As a result, superconductivity has tended to remain within laboratories, although its commercial potential has long been recognized.

In the last few weeks, scientists in the US, Japan, Switzerland and China have

revealed new complex ceramic materials that turn into superconductors at much less extreme temperatures. Liquid nitrogen, costing a tenth the price of liquid helium, and far less expensive cooling equipment, can now be used to bring about the conversion.

At an international science meeting in New York last week, on the same day that the British research freeze was announced, Dr Bertram Batlogg of AT&T Bell Laboratories revealed the first electronic devices made from the new materials, summing up their potential with the words: "I think our lives have changed."

Stanford University in California claims to have

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NEWS SUMMARY

Inquiry opens on secrets disc

The Ministry of Defence will today begin an inquiry into how a second-hand computer was bought from an army surplus store, complete with a disc containing classified military information.

Officials will be concerned that the chance find by a student casts doubt on procedures for wiping computer discs clean of any information, or removing them from computer terminals, before they are sold as surplus.

The discovery was made by Mr Mark Storer, aged 24, a computer science student at Oxford Polytechnic. He said yesterday he paid £45 for the computer.

Mr Storer said he discovered letters in the computer files, headed with the logo of the Royal Signals and Radar Establishment, in Malvern, Worcestershire. They contained details of staff and their gradings, as well as details of departmental expenditure.

Drug test at work

The Shell oil company is considering introducing drugs screening for its employees, although it denies that there is a problem of abuse.

A spokesman said: "Like any responsible company, we are aware of drug abuse, and are looking at ways of dealing with it."

If the scheme goes ahead, Shell will become the first private company in Britain to have such tests. The Government-owned British Nuclear Fuels introduced a pilot scheme last year, and now every employee has to have a test.

Tunnel challenge

Flexlink, the group opposing the Channel tunnel, said yesterday that false comparisons were being made over safety.

Enro tunnel, which is promoting the project, has pointed to the excellent record of Swiss alpine tunnels in which trains carry cars.

However, Flexlink points out that cars on Swiss trains travel in open wagons rather than in closed compartments, and that the steel superstructure of the Swiss wagons is less susceptible to fire.

Strip search anger

The Home Secretary has been asked to explain why a solicitor was strip-searched after customs officials found a packet of condoms in her handbag. The woman aged 30, who was returning from a four-week holiday in India, was accused of drug smuggling.

The solicitor, from north London, who is suing the Customs and Excise Board for unlawful arrest and false imprisonment, said yesterday that she was carrying a packet of condoms because of AIDS fears, the first time she had done so. The pack of 12 was unopened.

Double assault

Mr Doug Scott, the British mountaineer (right), and his son, Michael, are to attempt the world's two highest peaks this year.

They will set out in May for K2 (28,250ft), which they hope to climb by new routes on the east face. They hope to reach the summit in July before travelling to China to attempt the unclimbed north-east ridge of Everest (29,028ft), with a team of seven and without oxygen equipment.

The Everest team will include Mr Rick Allen, Mr Sandy Allen and Mr Nick Kekos.



Barefoot girl's illness

A girl contracted an infection previously known only in the tropics after walking barefoot in a park in Nottingham. The girl aged 17 suffered six months of stomach aches and weight loss. Now doctors at the Queen's Medical Centre in the city have diagnosed a case of the tropical disease strongyloidiasis, believed to be the first contracted in Britain.

The hospital said: "The girl has not been abroad for years and none of her family has ever been to the tropics. But she has always walked barefoot at home and in the local parks." The disease is caused by a parasite which penetrates the skin of the feet and then gets into the intestines.

Left revolt a blow for Scargill

By Roland Rudd

The Communist Party yesterday decided to withdraw publicly its support for Mr Arthur Scargill, leader of the National Union of Mineworkers.

Mr Scargill's recent denunciation of the South Wales miners as "collaborators" for negotiating with British Coal for six-day coal production at Marmarth is one reason. The Communist Party has given its full support to Mr Eric Clarke, the anti-Scargill candidate for vice-president, who is standing against Mr Sammy Thompson, the Yorkshire area general secretary.

Mr Clarke, a member of the Labour Party national executive, has assured South Wales officials that if elected he would try to restrain Mr Scargill from interfering in local negotiations.

Mr Scargill's allies in the NUM believe the communist backing for Mr Clarke's candidature is aimed at ensuring that Mr George Bolton, the Scottish area vice-president and Communist Party chairman, wins a seat on the union's national executive.

Now Mr Bolton has disclosed that the union conference in July will be asked to require all officials to submit to re-election, a move which the Government is planning to make compulsory.

Under the present trade union law, only members with a vote on the union executive have to be re-elected. Mr Scargill gave up his vote two years ago.

Hailsham faces quiz from MPs

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, is to appear before a Commons select committee later this month to explain why he has refused to allow the Ombudsman to investigate complaints against court staff.

In his annual report published last week the Ombudsman, Mr Anthony Barrowclough, QC, complained that five out of nine such investigations had been "brought to a standstill" last year after the unilateral abandonment by Lord Hailsham of an agreement over what the Ombudsman had powers to investigate.

Mr Barrowclough conceded that he had no power to investigate complaints against judges, because they had to remain independent of the executive. But he believed that the Parliamentary Commissioner Act of 1967 gave him power to investigate complaints against court officials.

Jurisdictional guidelines had been agreed between the Ombudsman and the Lord Chancellor's Department in 1983, and he had subsequently investigated a dozen complaints against court staff without hindrance.

In 1985, however, "views subsequently advanced by the Lord Chancellor's Department cut across the previously agreed guidelines."

Mr Barrowclough failed to get a "substantive response" from the department so he referred the matter to the select committee, which shadows the Ombudsman.

Budget expected to make the rich richer

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Most of Britain's voters do not believe that Mr Nigel Lawson's Budget last week has increased the incentive to work or that it will help to stimulate the economy.

They believe it will make the rich richer and the poor poorer. But a majority also believe that it will increase business confidence and keep inflation down. Only 16 per cent reckon the Government has been doing a good job on unemployment.

Those are among the findings of a MORI opinion survey for Times Newspapers conducted on March 19-20 which may explain why the Budget has failed to produce any significant improvement in the Government's electoral popularity.

Asked whether the Budget

How the Government's performance on key issues is rated

| | Good | Bad | Difference |
|-----------------------|------|-----|------------|
| Controlling inflation | 68 | 25 | +43 |
| Interest rates | 49 | 30 | +19 |
| The pound | 48 | 30 | +18 |
| Managing the economy | 53 | 40 | +13 |
| Reducing unemployment | 16 | 77 | -61 |

would achieve a number of possible objectives, 71 per cent of voters said it would make the rich richer and the poor poorer while only 21 per cent said that it would not, a plus factor of 50.

Fifty-eight per cent said it would increase business confidence while 29 per cent disagreed, a plus factor of 29.

Fifty-six per cent believed it would keep inflation down, while 32 per cent believed that it would not.

But only 43 per cent believed that it would help to get the economy going, compared

with 45 per cent who did not. Only 29 per cent believed that it would give people an incentive to work harder, compared with 63 per cent who believed that it would not.

In spite of the initial poll reactions, ministers are convinced that the Budget will eventually prove electorally popular as interest rates come down and tax cuts feed through into the economy.

Asked if the Chancellor of the Exchequer should or should not have done what he did on a number of Budget

points, 90 per cent backed the value-added tax concessions for small firms, 83 per cent backed the standstill on petrol duty, and 72 per cent and 71 per cent respectively approved the Chancellor's failure to increase duty on beer and on wine and spirits.

Seventy per cent thought the Chancellor was right to lift tax thresholds, 65 per cent approved of the 2p cut in income tax (compared with 30 per cent who did not) and 67 per cent backed the increase in tax on company cars.

It was the first time since MORI began such surveys in 1976 that those in favour of the Budget judgements have outnumbered those against them on every question.

When people were asked if they thought that the Government's policies would improve the economy in the long term, 49 per cent believed

they would compared with 44 per cent who believed they would not.

Sixty-eight per cent said Mrs Margaret Thatcher's government had done a good job in controlling inflation, and 25 per cent said it had a done bad job.

Asked if they thought Mr Lawson had been mainly trying to manage the economy or mainly trying to win votes, 18 per cent of voters reckoned that he had been guided by economic considerations alone, 60 per cent believed he had been trying to win votes and 19 per cent believed that his motives had been mixed.

MORI interviewed a representative quota sample of 1,094 adults aged 18 and over at 55 constituency sampling points in Britain. All interviews were conducted face to face on March 19-20.

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Ministers in fight to halt threat to small schools

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

A draft Government circular threatening the survival of the country's remaining 150 grammar schools and more than 4,000 rural primaries and small comprehensives is causing fierce controversy within the Department of Education and Science.

Junior ministers, led by Mrs Angela Rumbold, the Minister of State, supported by Mr Robert Dunn and Mr George Walden, have been waging a behind-the-scenes struggle with senior civil servants to get the circular withdrawn.

Now Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State, has ordered his officials to revise the policy paper so that local education authorities are made aware of the alternatives to closing small schools.

The dispute takes place against a background of sharply falling pupil numbers in the secondary sector and only a slight upturn at primary level.

The disputed circular, *Providing for Quality: The Pattern of Organisation to Age 19*, instructs local education authorities (LEAs) to cater for the decline in numbers by removing 850,000 surplus school places by 1992.

But ministers, under growing pressure from the Conservative grassroots, fear that its edicts covering minimum numbers for school viability could mean closure for thousands of schools.

They are especially worried about the impact of proposed regulations suggesting that primary schools with fewer than 60 pupils and secondaries with fewer than 90 are too small to be worth retaining in all but exceptional circumstances.

Senior officials, pointing to a generally favourable response to the circular from local education authorities looking for ways to save money, say the changes are needed in the interests of economy, efficiency and the maintenance of educational standards.

They have also reminded ministers that the principles set out in the circular derive from *Better Schools*, the Government's most recent White Paper on education.

The circular says: "In general, schools below a certain size cannot, even with disproportionate resourcing, fully compensate for the disadvantages of smallness."

It points out that surplus places cost £100 a year at primary level and £170 a year at secondary.

Virtually all the country's grammar schools have fewer than 800 pupils and some 2,000 village schools have fewer than 50 pupils. Ministers are worried that education

authorities, many no longer in Conservative hands, will regard the circular as Whitehall's green light for sweeping closures.

Mr Baker is looking at long-term plans to take head teachers completely out of the control of local authorities.

Legislation may be brought by the next Conservative government to hand over the employment of head teachers to a Government commission, cutting off all control by local authorities over their appointments and decisions.

The Government is already considering creating a separate pay negotiating forum for heads and deputy heads.

The argument is that the head's role as a manager is so different from that of the classroom teacher that heads are at a disadvantage in any pay settlement dominated by the class teacher unions.

Under the new proposals, the local authority would have no powers to discipline head teachers, who would be answerable to school governors and to the new Headteachers' Commission.

The commission would also negotiate pay with head teachers and would be independent of the Department of Education and Science on the same lines as Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Schools.

A national rally of parents in London tomorrow could develop into a public slanging match with the leaders of striking teachers, the National Confederation of Parent-Teacher Associations fears.

The rally has been organized by an umbrella group called Parents, an acronym for Put Additional Resources into Education Now for Today's Schoolchildren.

It will coincide with the start of a new round of half-day strikes called by the National Union of Teachers and the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers.

Their leaders, who will be among the speakers, have been warned not to talk about teachers' grievances over the Government's imposition of a pay-and-conditions deal.

Mr James Hammond, deputy general secretary of the NCTA, said: "There is a real risk of parents wanting to take over the platform to tell teachers what they think of them. I fear there could be a public slanging match."

Labour councillors in Reading, Berkshire, intend to stop asking job seekers for their teachers' qualifications because it allegedly discriminates against people who have none.

Reforms promised: page 5



Mr Neil Kinnoch serenading his wife Glenys with "By the Banks of the Ohio" at their twentieth wedding anniversary party in London. The couple's anniversary is on Wednesday, but the celebrations were held early because the Labour leader will be in Washington on the day (Photograph: Chris Chrysanthos).

US army space plan

Europe may leave project

By Staff Reporters

Europe may be forced to pull out of Nasa's space station project, after the disclosure that the US army wants to use the station as a base for directing land battles.

The plan, disclosed in today's issue of *Space Business*, an industry newsletter published in Arlington, Virginia, also claims that other US Department of Defense (DoD) groups are considering station projects.

Only days ago, leading Nasa and US government officials were reassuring likely collaborators in the space station that there would be no military presence.

Both the European Space Agency (ESA), of which Britain is a member, and Japan's National Space Development Agency (NSDA) have plans to join the space station programme, but are specifically forbidden by their charters from doing so if there is any military participation.

The US army's Engineer

Topographic Laboratories (ETL) at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, have set up a two-and-a-half year study of battlefield reconnaissance, surveillance and targeting systems that could be deployed on the station. The laboratories had even begun advertising for tenders from industry, but the project has been held up by lack of funds.

ETL are the DoD's experts at analysing information gathered by spy satellites and their station plan is to pinpoint surface targets from orbit and direct their immediate destruction through battlefield commanders.

"We wanted to look into the technologies that might be available," Walter Boge, ETL's technical director, said "but we currently don't have the funds." That was the only reason for deferring the project. Any political sensitivity that the plan might have, played no role in the decision, Mr Boge said.

Colonel Joe Thurston, com-

mander of the army space agency disclaimed any knowledge of ETL's plans, adding the official denial that "no body in the army is working on anything to do with the space station".

However, Major Frank Bragg, of the army space division, said: "We're looking at a number of prospects that would help support army commanders in the field."

The US air force also appears to be keen to exploit the space station's capabilities.

Colonel Paul Hearnquist, a USAF spokesman, admitted that many offices scattered throughout the DoD were looking at possibilities, but plans were embryonic. ESA will decide finally whether to take part in the space station project in June. Spokesmen in Britain, France, Italy and Sweden told *The Times* during the weekend that an exodus would be certain if the US military does become involved.

Talks on EEC research deadlock

By Michael McCarthy

EEC science ministers meet early this week in Brussels for a fresh attempt to agree the community's research and development budget for the next five years, stalled for months because of British objections.

Britain's representative, Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Minister for Information Technology, has said that the community's framework research programme for 1987-1992, even though reduced from its original £5.5 billion to a proposed £4 billion, is still at least £1 billion too expensive, with Britain looking for "quality

rather than quantity".

Britain's position has been supported by France and West Germany, but the other member states support the budget as it stands. There is little optimism that the deadlock will be resolved tomorrow.

Mr Amédée Turner, Conservative European MP for Suffolk and a member of the European Parliament's research and technology committee, has urged member states to "stop haggling over the figure".

He said that the top priority was to get an agreement in principle, because vital re-

search programmes were being held up in Britain and Europe.

Mr Turner said: "I suggest that all the science ministers sit down and simply ask themselves: 'What does Europe need in future to compete with the US and Japan?' and then work out what this costs. That would be a purely technical exercise, with no politics attached to it."

"Then they should consider what they have got the money to do. If this has to be revised at a later date, so be it. But the most important thing now is to end the deadlock."

Catholic pressure for women priests grows

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

A passionate conviction that the ordination of women in the Roman Catholic Church was right was an important theme of an Anglican-Catholic conference on women priests at the weekend - but there was no immediate expectation of progress towards it.

The conference marked the first public surfacing of an incipient movement in the Catholic church in Britain in favour of women priests.

Comment in favour has in the past been confined to individual contributions, through pamphlets and articles, and through the activities of a long-standing Catholic suffragette movement called the St Joan's Alliance.

But even the organizers of this conference described it as ad hoc and "one-off", the work of a group of like-minded friends mainly in Oxford and London, mainly in academic professions.

Canon Christopher Hill, the

Archbishop of Canterbury's official adviser on Anglican-Roman Catholic relations, warned the conference not to expect much progress in the foreseeable future, and urged them to be "realistic".

Canon Hill, who is Anglican secretary of the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission, pointed out, however, that the Roman Catholic authorities had not declared the ordination of women an impossibility, nor an article of faith.

An audience of nearly 200 at the conference at Heythrop College, London University, on Saturday heard Sister Patricia Buxton, of St Mary's Convent, Cambridge, say that the New Testament showed that Jesus's treatment of women was revolutionary for his time, which suggested that there was no scriptural basis for opposing the ordination of women. Nor was the lesson of church tradition constant.

Three die in war of revenge

By Richard Ford

Three republican terrorists were killed at the weekend in Northern Ireland, two of them victims of the struggle within INLA, and the other a leading Provisional IRA gunman who accidentally shot himself.

The killings bring to nine the number of people who have died in the province during the past two weeks and indicate that the feud within the disintegrating INLA is escalating.

The army council faction of INLA has drawn up a death list of its opponents believing there are only between 15 and 20. They deny making targets of every one of them, but they have said: "If anybody gets killed through being in their company we will shoot no team."

The IRA man who died was Gerard Logue, aged 26, from the Gobnascle area of Londonderry, who was found shot in an alley. The security forces considered him a leading member of the Provisional IRA responsible for many terrorist attacks on police and the Army.

A hiding place containing ammunition, magazines and cleaning equipment was discovered in a coal bunker near his body and several families were moved out from their homes. Later the Provisional IRA claimed he was a member of their organization who had died while on "active service" when a shot had been accidentally discharged from a rifle. The two other killings were a result of the feud within INLA. Emmanuel Gargan, aged 25, was shot once in the head by a lone, masked gunman as he drank in the Lower Ormeau Road district of south Belfast on Saturday night.

The shot was heard at his home near by and his mother ran screaming down the road shouting: "They've got my son." Mr Gargan, who was released from jail last year where he had served a sentence for membership of INLA, was shot while he was still on crutches recovering from stomach, leg, back and arm injuries received when gunmen from the army council faction attempted to kill him in west Belfast seven weeks ago.

Yesterday the body of Kevin Duffy, aged 20, from Armagh, city, was discovered dumped in the grounds of St Brigid School. He had also been shot by the army council faction who accused him of being involved in the killing of Tony McKessey who was murdered last month for allegedly passing information about members of the rival general headquarters faction to the army council.

In spite of the deaths, including that eight days ago of Gerard Steenson, neither side is willing to end hostilities which have broken out over a decision to dissolve INLA.

Three factions have come together under the army council to disband the organization because they say it is more interested in criminal activities than the republican struggle, but are being resisted by the GHQ faction.

It was thought that the shooting of Mr Steenson, known as Dr Death, might shock the factions into a ceasefire, but members of the army council have drawn up a death list of key figures and, they say, are to be killed within the coming weeks.

Architects in dispute over training

The Privy Council has intervened in a dispute between the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Architects Registration Council of the United Kingdom (ARCUK) over which organization should control education policy (Our Architecture Correspondent writes).

As a statutory body, ARCUK is responsible for architectural education, but traditionally it has relied on the professional institute to implement policy.

Under a recent EEC directive ARCUK's powers were strengthened, which led to the institute trying to sack Mr Robert Adams, the council's chairman, and Mr Denys Hinton, the education chairman, and pack the 65-member council with 42 of its own nominations.

ARCUK appealed to the Privy Council to intervene, which led to its annual meeting being postponed. It is now due to take place next Monday.

The delay is to allow RIBA's ruling council to formerly endorse its list of nominations at a meeting this week.

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Sweeping review of news is promised by new BBC deputy

By Jonathan Miller, Media Correspondent

Mr John Birt, the new BBC deputy director-general, plans a sweeping review of the structure and output of the corporation's news and current affairs departments.

He said yesterday: "I do not come with any structural plans. I do come with strong ideas and an open mind. I plan to look at the whole thing from top to bottom."

Mr Birt, aged 42, said it is more likely to be two months than two weeks before he is able to take up his appointment.

He said he was impressed with Mr Michael Checkland's vigour and understanding of the corporation and his intention of making it more modern and clearer in purpose. "It is a place that looks like it is going to be humming", he said.

Mr Birt said that articles he had written in *The Times* in 1975 and 1976, proposing that television news should use longer formats to explain more clearly the news of the day, had helped to change television journalism.

He said he had no similar philosophical innovations to offer with respect to news today because for the past five years his responsibility has included a wide range of programming.

He said his job description calls for him to have direct managerial responsibility for all BBC journalism except that of the External Services.

He will be in charge of

developing editorial policy for television and radio on a national, regional and local basis, and the recruitment, deployment, and promotion of staff.

Mr Birt said repeatedly that he had a lot to learn about the BBC because he had not worked there and he had not worked in radio.

"I do not want to talk about the BBC's news and current affairs output as it stands. I do not see myself as a firefighter or a problem solver. I want to see the journalism is healthy."

"I do not mind journalists with strong opinions. I care about producing journalism where you cannot tell what those opinions are." He said he was delighted that his appointment was welcomed both within the BBC and by politicians of both parties because he believed that successful television journalism can have the confidence of both the left and the right.

An "amicable hunt" for a successor to Mr Birt as director of programmes at London Weekend Television has already started, he said.

The job is a key one for the London station. Whoever gets it will be in line to succeed London Weekend's managing director, Mr Brian Tesler, who is expected to retire within the next two years.

Among the contenders are Mr Melvyn Bragg, Mr Nick Elliot, Mr Barry Cox, and Mr Alan Boyd, all working for London Weekend, and Mr

Greg Dyke, of Television South.

Mr Birt's appointment also is likely to have further repercussions at the BBC and at Channel 4.

But BBC officials yesterday described as nonsense the notion that Mr Birt's appointment would lead to wholesale resignations.

It was clear that at least two senior executives, Mr Brian Wenham, managing director of radio, and Mr Alan Protheroe, the assistant director-general, must be considering their futures.

Mr Wenham is being talked about as a possible successor to Mr Jeremy Isaacs, the Channel 4 chief executive, who will leave next year to become general director of the Royal Opera House.

Mr Protheroe's future opportunities look less clearly defined, as he has been closely identified with many of the BBC's editorial difficulties in recent years.

Mr Birt said that the offer of his post at the BBC had come as "a bolt from the blue."

He said he was telephoned by Mr Checkland, the director-general, two weeks ago and he thought it would be difficult to leave London Weekend after 16 years there.

He met Mr Marmaduke Hussey, chairman of the BBC governors, and Lord Barnett, the vice-chairman, last week.

Television reform, page 5
TV bias, page 14



Some small assistance from its owner, Mr David Dickerson, of Banstead, Surrey, was needed for this 84-year-old Phoenix-Trimo motor to climb a hill on the way to Brighton during the 50th Sunbeam Motor Cycle Club pioneer run yesterday (Photograph: Tim Bishop).

Theatre job cuts

By Gavin Bell, Arts Correspondent

Landmark talks go to Acas

The National Theatre is edging towards a landmark agreement with its technicians which could lead to important changes in work practices at other leading theatre and opera companies.

Senior management and union officials are meeting today at Acas, the arbitration service, to discuss proposals which would reduce the technical staff of 350 by almost 70. The theatre, which is under severe financial pressure, estimates that its package of

privatization measures and flexible working could save up to £750,000 a year.

A deadlock in the negotiations was broken last week after Sir Peter Hall, the director, gave a warning that the theatre faced indefinite closure unless a new backstage deal was concluded quickly.

A meeting between Lord Rayne, the National's chairman, and Mr Tony Hearn, the joint general-secretary of the technicians' union, Beta, then led to talks at Acas last Friday,

which were said to have been "helpful".

The theatre is determined to abolish what it regards as wasteful practices that leave it with large overtime bills.

An example is demarcation between the props and scenery staff, which is said to have led to disputes over whether a table, or a chair, constituted a prop or scenery.

A source, who has worked in several large companies, said it was a chronic problem.

Police role in Mafia drug case questioned

By Stewart Tisdler
Crime Reporter

Scotland Yard's failure to respond to Italian police requests to arrest Francesco Di Carlo, the Mafia chieftain given 28 years for drug smuggling, is to be raised in the Commons this week.

Mr Clive Soley, Labour frontbench spokesman on home affairs, was tabling a series of questions to ministers asking whether there was a breakdown between the British police and their Italian colleagues which allowed Di Carlo to operate freely in Britain for four years.

Between 1980 and 1984 the Italian authorities said they asked for action on Di Carlo 12 times, supplying the yard with addresses. The yard has acknowledged that the Italians asked for action on Di Carlo dozens of times.

The Italians were warned that their plans for extradition would not succeed and the yard was proved correct when Di Carlo faced extradition after his arrest.

Customs officers say that even after arresting Di Carlo, they had difficulty in persuading police to serve the extradition warrant and very nearly had to let him go.

During an operation in 1982 they were told about Di Carlo and were tipped off that he was a fugitive. They checked the police national computer but found there was nothing registered suggesting he was wanted.

Yard sources say that customs investigators did not tell the police of their interest in Di Carlo apart from one mention in 1980.

Yesterday Mr Soley said that even if Di Carlo could not have been arrested in Britain or extradited, he could have been deported as an undesirable alien.

Portfolio Gold - Good day for Civil Servants

Two Civil Servants were among four readers who shared the weekly Portfolio Gold dividend of £8,000, each receiving £2,000.

Mr Derek Johnson, aged 58, of Camberley, Surrey, has played Portfolio since the game started.

The other Civil Servant is Mr D.A. Manning, aged 53, from Taunton, Somerset.

The third winner is Mr Leslie Bowling, of Bury, Lancashire. Mr Bowling, aged 55, said: "I'm going to invest the money".

Mr A. Pink, from Eastney, Portsmouth, also shares the dividend.

There was no winner of Saturday's daily prize, so today's dividend is increased to £12,000.

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Mr Bowling will invest his winnings.

Ethical questions hamper Aids fight

By Our Science Correspondent

Experts on Aids from around the world will meet this week to try to resolve how trials with humans of potential vaccines against the disease should be conducted.

Dr Jonathan Mann, the World Health Organization co-ordinator on Aids, said in Geneva at the weekend that the question of which men and women should be included in vaccine tests was fraught with enormous social, ethical and legal problems.

Professor Aron Zechin, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, told a Conservative Medical Society seminar on Aids at the weekend that such problems could put an Aids vaccine beyond reach until the end of the century.

He said: "The results of a poorly designed trial could put back immunization by a decade."

Vaccine development requires exhaustive tests on animals, followed by tests on a small group of healthy humans to see if it produces an immune response.

Only after these results have been found to be satisfac-

tory can research proceed to testing a larger group of volunteers to find whether the vaccine has side effects.

Beyond that stage then lies trials involving probably thousands of healthy volunteers to discover whether a vaccine protects against the disease.

The meeting of experts, called by the Food and Drug Administration in Washington, will try to decide which categories of people should form that group.

They will look at whether it should be the sexual partners of Aids carriers, such as drug addicts, homosexuals and bisexuals, or heterosexual men and women who may have a number of partners.

Two other difficult questions the experts will be considering are how can people be asked to put themselves at risk of becoming infected in order to see whether the vaccine protects them and how can its protection be assessed if people take the advice of public health campaigns and change their behaviour to reduce the risk.

Cosmetic surgery for cancer

By Thomson Prentice
Science Correspondent

Women with breast cancer are being offered a new surgical technique which removes the inside of the breast and replaces it with a made-to-measure silicon implant.

The procedure is being used as an alternative to mastectomy, in which the entire breast is removed, or lumpectomy, in which a malignant lump is cut out.

About 24,000 women a year in Britain develop breast cancer and about 15,000 a year die from it.

Specialists in the disease, the most common form of cancer in British women, have long been concerned about the psychological problems which women suffer, including anxieties about disfiguring surgery.

The operation is being performed regularly in only two British hospitals, at Stevenage, Hertfordshire, and Birmingham. At the latter, the operation is carried out by Mr Bernard Palmer, a specialist in cancer and plastic surgery.

He has performed more than 30 such operations in the past 18 months.

"A third of all women with breast cancer have major psychological problems", Mr Palmer said.

"They face the fear of recurrence of the disease and the fear of side effects of the treatments available, to add to their worries about the cosmetic problems."

Early treatment was vital to obtain the best results, but about 10 per cent of cases failed, usually because of inadequate blood supply to the skin.

In those cases, a standard mastectomy might subsequently need to be performed.

One of Mr Palmer's patients is Mrs Lynne Southwell, aged 41, a teacher from Hitchin, Hertfordshire, who had the operation last September and was able to resume work in November.

She said: "I feel very strongly that more people should know about this operation. It might sound an exaggeration, but I honestly felt that a miracle had taken place."

Doctors angry over treatment for drugs man

Doctors want a Colombian jailed for drug smuggling who is receiving kidney dialysis treatment in Britain to be sent home.

Hector Rodriguez has been receiving £400-a-week treatments on a kidney machine in a private hospital in London after doctors at two health service hospitals refused to admit him.

Now Rodriguez, jailed for nine years for attempting to smuggle £200,000 worth of cocaine, is expected to move to Walton Prison in Liverpool for treatment at Sefton General Hospital, where consultant Dr John Goldsmith said: "The answer, if dialysis is available in Colombia, is to send him back."

Both King's College and Dulwich Hospitals in London refused to treat Rodriguez.

The Home Office says Rodriguez cannot be sent back to his own country until he has completed his sentence.

Water pollution battle

Anglers take board to court

Anglers have accused the Thames Water Authority of polluting its own waters.

The authority is being summoned to answer six counts of discharging sewage into the river Thames at Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, between last September and January this year.

Thames Water is proud of its 30-year clean-up campaign. Salmon now thrive in the main river, and primary waters where only eels survived now host 100 species of fish. More than £200 million has been spent on pollution control.

But anglers have been concerned for some time at the effects of sewage discharges on the fish stocks on several waters in the catchment area. Angling's leading anti-pollution body, the Anglers

Co-operative Association, is bringing the court action, to be heard by Aylesbury magistrates on April 9.

The summonses claim that the authority unlawfully and knowingly permitted sewage effluent to be discharged. They are brought under the Control of Pollution Act 1974.

The Nature Conservancy Council is planning to stop anglers digging for worms in the sanctuary area of Badle Bay on the Lifford Nature Reserve, Northumberland.

It says that because of the diggers 14 wildfowl species cannot feed properly.

From June onwards the council will enforce by-laws preventing bait digging. Anglers are being offered an alternative site near the Holy Island causeway.

The council claims that anglers persist in breaching existing agreements. Recently wardens counted 75 bait diggers of whom 40 were operating outside the agreed area.

Angling clubs are furious at the move and are taking legal advice.

Fish stocks in lakes and rivers in Northumberland are being depleted by cornmunks which have deserted their saltwater feeding grounds for the rich pickings of trout inland.

The main targets are rivers and stocked waters at Kielder and Hallington.

A water authority spokesman said: "It is nonsense to go to the expense of stocking waters merely to feed cornmunks."

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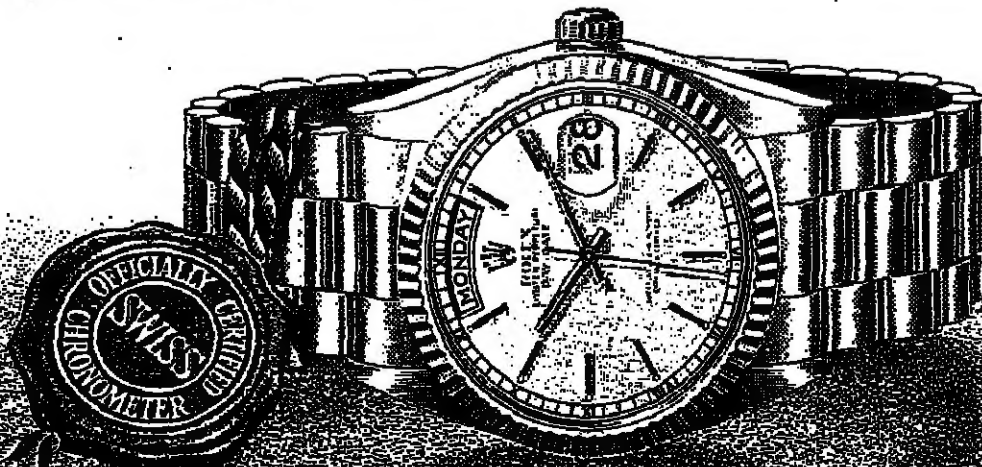
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Disarming: half of
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Official opening



Conservative Central Council at Torquay

Thatcher warning of an encore by the Lib-Lab panto

The strength of the Prime Minister's attack winding up the weekend conference of the Conservative Central Council was directed at the Alliance.

It was a theme which had been prominent in Mr Norman Tebbit's speech opening the conference in Torquay, and present in all the other half dozen Cabinet speeches crammed into a 24-hour event.

Mrs Thatcher encompassed three main elements of the opposition in one attack on full-blooded socialism of the Labour Party; half-hearted socialism of the Social Democrats and a half-baked socialism of the Liberals.

Labour, she said, had declined from being a great party to a band of zealots instinctively hostile to the hopes and dreams of ordinary people.

"What of the Labour Party in exile, by which of course I mean the Liberals and the SDP? In the last year or so in the House of Commons they have voted eight times more often with Labour than with us. Not much doubt where their sympathies lie.

"They haven't changed. Ten years ago at the peak of trade union power, the Liberals formed the Lib-Lab pact to keep Labour in power while Mrs Shirley Williams and other members of the SDP were sitting round Labour's Cabinet table.

"For the British people that was the winter of discontent. For David Steel, David Owen, Shirley Williams and Bill Rodgers, not to mention Roy Jenkins in Brussels it was the good old days.

"I gather that at the next

election they are hoping to be asked to give us an encore — the two Davids in that ever-popular musical delight: 'Don't Tell My Mother I'm Half of a Horse in a Panto'. I am told that Mr Steel has been rehearsing for it this very week." (Laughter and applause.)

Liberals had always put Labour in power as they had in 1924, 1929, 1974 and 1977 and given half a chance would do it again. Liberal, Labour and SDP had united against income tax cuts for factory workers, teachers, policemen and nurses, among others. Many pensioners also paid income tax and they liked to see cuts in that tax.

There had been other calls asking her not to cut taxes because people did not need a boost to the standard of living.

Reports by John Winder and Peter Mulligan

as much as an increase in the number of jobs. But that argument had two fallacies.

The Government had increased public spending and cutting taxes created jobs. The nation's confidence had been boosted by the news that unemployment had been falling steadily for seven months. Prospects for the coming months were good.

Britain had done more than any other country in Europe in measures for employment and training. In spite of the economic success, there were still problems to be solved not only in unemployment.

The Government had faith in the cities but not always in

the people who ran them with more care for sexual propaganda than helping children, and more concern with fighting the police than fighting crime.

More public money was powerless in the face of destructive local authorities. "If inner cities are once again to be centres of commerce and enterprise, rivaling the vitality of our great cities of the last century they need more than public spending: they need local councils which welcome business, lower rates, quicker disposal of surplus land, schools of excellence and opportunity open to people of all backgrounds."

On education, she said that recent legislation involved parents more in the life and running of schools. She was loudly applauded when she said that parents did not want their children banned from taking part in competitive games.

In a reference to her forthcoming visit to Moscow, she said any movement towards a more humane society in the Soviet Union would be welcome.

It had been the deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles which had brought the Russians back to the negotiating table. The lesson was clear, firmness paid.

But none of the opposition parties had learnt that lesson. Mr Kinnoch had roused off to Moscow to lay the independent nuclear deterrent like a bone at Mr Gorbachev's feet.

Mrs Thatcher received a standing ovation for several minutes at the end of her speech.

Education reforms pledged by Baker

A major measure of educational reform would be introduced in the first session of the next parliament after a Conservative general election victory, Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education, said.

"Its purpose will be to improve at all levels the quality of education in our country."

"Children matter because they are the future. They deserve the best. That's what the Conservative government in its third term will deliver."

Mr Baker, replying to a motion supporting government proposals for improving education, also said that well under half of the teaching profession had voted for strike action.

The vast majority of teachers wanted to continue to teach and refused to disrupt children's education.

It was a "shocking example of political cynicism", that Mr Fred Smithies, general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers had said strike action would continue until the general election.

"What he was saying was that his union would use children's education as anti-Conservative ammunition in the run-up to the election."

"I warn him against making the schools a political battlefield."

"And I ask Mr Fred Jarvis of the National Union of Teachers: 'Do you endorse the use of disrupting children's education for political motives?'"

Mr Baker said the education policies of the Alliance were indistinguishable from those of the Labour Party.



Rose among the ranks

Fenella Cruickshank showing that they are tough but tender in the Territorial Army. Miss Cruickshank and other members of London University's girls' team were presented with roses by the university's men's team after getting high marks on an assault course. They were at Pirbright, Surrey, with other Territorial Army units from London for a two-day test of their military skills. (Photograph: Peter Trievnor)

Television reforms: 1

Commercial TV fights fixed quota from outsiders

In the first of two articles on the impact of independent producers on the broadcasting industry, Jonathan Miller, Media Correspondent, finds the commercial television industry deeply divided

When Lord Thomson of Monifieth, chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, arrives at the Home Office today, he will be carrying proposals that could change the basic structure of commercial broadcasting in Britain.

Lord Thomson has been summoned to report on his progress in persuading the independent television stations to buy 25 per cent of their programmes from independent producers.

The meeting is likely to be cordial, but not conclusive. After months of painful negotiations within the independent system, it is apparent that the stations are far from accepting the Government's target.

It is also plain that the Government remains resolved to extract significant concessions, and is unlikely to be satisfied with Lord Thomson's initial effort.

The dispute over independent productions has its origins in last year's report of the Peacock committee on financing the BBC.

The committee report went far beyond its remit, to propose that within 10 years, both the BBC and independent stations should be required to commission 40 per cent of their programmes from outside production houses.

That, Peacock said, would help break down the vertically integrated control over production and distribution which has been maintained by the television monopoly since the BBC television service

resumed after the Second World War and the independent companies were created in the 1950s.

The Peacock proposal was accepted in principle by Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, although he modified the goal to a 25 per cent quota over four years. His enthusiasm for the quota is shared by the Prime Minister.

"It may prove to be the television industry's Wapping", Miss Bronwen Maddox, who analyses the television industry for the City investment firm, Kleinwort Grieson, says.

The ITV companies have needed for a long time to have a lever to keep wage costs down and working practices modern. Forcing a place for competition from outsiders will improve the variety of programmes.

The Independent Broadcasting Authority's scheme would require the independent stations to open their schedules for about 500 hours a year of independent programmes within two years.

Many independent stations, particularly the smaller regional ones, believe the IBA's plan went too far, and could damage their own carefully nurtured production facilities. A spokesman for Tyne Tees Television, the independent station in Newcastle upon Tyne, is concerned that the national ITV network may seek to achieve the quota by contracting out to London-based independents.

Tomorrow, BBC plans to accommodate independents

Disarming would be 'folly'

Now was not the time for Britain to lower her nuclear weapons guard, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence, said on Saturday.

"It would be the height of folly for any government to proceed as if everything was signed, sealed and delivered", he said. "The Labour Party wanted to give away Britain's nuclear deterrent and the Liberals and SDP would allow it to fade away."

Replying to a motion calling for the maintenance and modernization of nuclear weapons, Mr Younger noted that a Labour government would no longer insist on immediate withdrawal from Britain of cruise missiles while negotiations on intermediate nuclear weapons were continuing.

"This apparent consensus is completely cosmetic. It is window-dressing and of no substance."

"If even Mr Kinnoch is beginning to lose confidence in his own defence policies, why should the British people have any confidence in them at all?"

Mr Younger said that while CND talked about peace, the Government actually worked to achieve it. "We are the real peace movement."

Full employment is 'within grasp'

"The target of full employment is now within our grasp", Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Employment, told applauding delegates at the end of the debate on employment.

He said that as a result of government policies unemployment was falling in a most satisfactory way. Last month there had been the biggest single fall on record.

"Only one party wants to tax less and borrow less, not just for fun, but because it is the only way to promote lasting economic growth — the economic growth we need to bring down unemployment and pay for the public services which we all want."

"The others all plan to tax more and borrow more. It would be back in the fast lane to economic decline, to rising unemployment and to swinging cuts in public services. I believe that Britain is moving forward again. There is a new confidence. There is a new determination. We have a new will to win."

"Our target of full employment is certainly ambitious but with our confidence and our determination to win, and above all our policies that target is now within our grasp."

Earlier Mr Clarke said that government training measures meant that no one under the age of 18 need ever be unemployed in Britain again.

It was clear that more and more people would work in the service sector and on short-term contracts.

"The Government's new legislative proposals would mean a new right for trade unionists to stop their union calling a strike without first having a ballot."

It would mean that all union bigwigs had to be elected and re-elected at regular intervals and there would be no way out for one union leader in particular who had wriggled out of his last election.

It would mean that all such elections would be by secret postal ballot with independent supervision.

The proposals meant that every man and woman could choose to go to work and cross a picket line without fear of union intimidation.

Both Mr Roy Hattersley and Mr Roy Jenkins would push up taxes. Both would push up borrowing and inflation and on their record in the long term would push up unemployment again.

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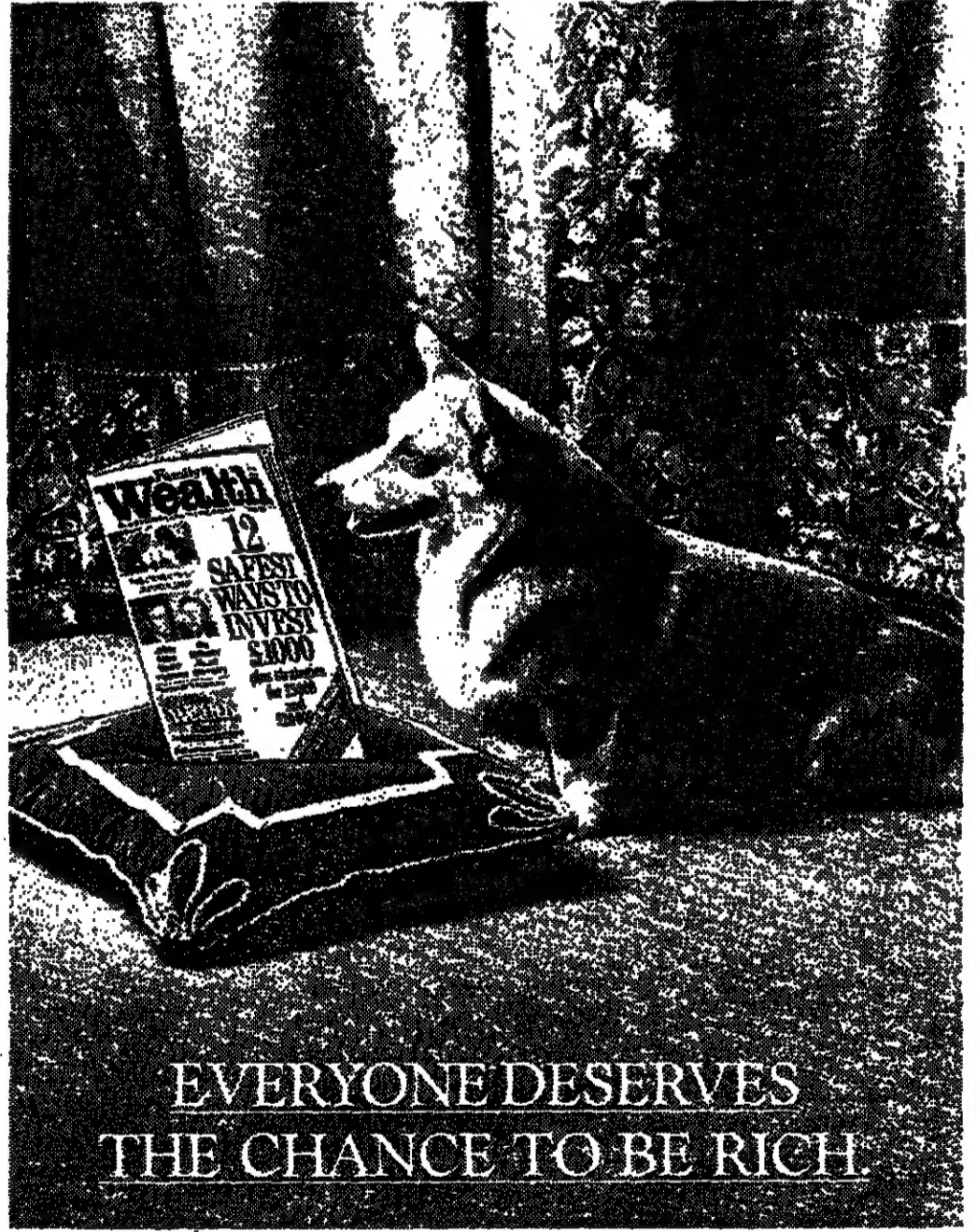
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Whoever you are, we think we can teach you a few new tricks.

Family Wealth

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M25 service areas Official opening in May

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

The first service area on the M25 London orbital road is expected to be officially opened at South Mimms, Hertfordshire, in May.

It has been open for petrol for some months, but by May there will be a full range of facilities for motorists, although even then not all those planned for heavy vehicles will be ready.

Mr Peter Bottomley, Under Secretary of State for Transport, forecasts that the second service centre on the M25 will be opened at Thurrock, Essex, late next year or in early 1989.

Major roadworks until next Monday.

London and the South-east

M11 London: New road layout and reconstruction work at Redbridge roundabout.

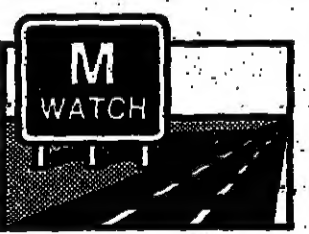
M25 Essex: Widening at junction 31 roundabout (Grays).

M2 Kent Junction 4 (Gillingham) resurfacing, nearside lane closed on southbound carriageway. Contraflow between junctions 5 and 7 (Sittingbourne/Canterbury). Single line traffic between junctions 6 and 7 (Faversham/Canterbury).

M11 Hertfordshire/Bedfordshire: Junctions 9 and 10 (Harpden/Luton airport), construction work north and southbound, with off peak lane closures. Entry slips closed at junction 10 and southbound at junction 9.

M27 Hampshire: Various lane closures between junctions 3 and 4 (Southampton/A33 Winchester).

M275 Hampshire: Flyover construction between junction with M27 and Rudmore



roundabout, Portsmouth.

M40 Oxfordshire: East and westbound lane closures between junctions 6 and 7 (Watlington/Thame) for crash barrier repairs.

Midlands

M5 Hereford and Worcester: One lane open southbound and two northbound between junctions 5 and 6 (Droitwich/Worcester north). Southbound entry slip at junction 5 and southbound exit slip at junction 6 closed.

M5 West Midlands: Lane restrictions and overnight carriageway closures between junctions 4 and 8 (Bromsgrove/M50 South Wales).

M6 Warwickshire: Lane closures between junctions 2 and 3 (Coventry East/Nuneaton). A38(M) West Midlands, Aston Expressway: Lane restrictions.

North

M63 Barton Bridge, Greater Manchester: Major widening scheme. Lane restrictions and slip road closures between junctions 1 and 7 (Eccles Interchange/A56 Strathford).

M63 Lancashire: Between junctions 31 and 32 (Preston/

A6), major resurfacing. M56 Cheshire: Resurfacing at junction 9 (Lymm interchange). Road width on link roads will be restricted.

M63 Cheshire: Flyover construction at Portwood roundabout. Stockport. Lane restrictions at the roundabout.

M66 Greater Manchester: Resurfacing between junctions 2 and 4 with contraflow (Bury/M62).

Wales and West

M5 Gloucestershire: Resurfacing southbound between junctions 11 and 12 (Cheltenham/Gloucester), lanes 1, 2, hard shoulder closed.

M5 Somerset: Lane closures north and southbound between junctions 24 (Bridgewater) and 26 (Wellington).

Scotland

M8 Glasgow: Construction work between junctions 17 and 15 (Kelvinside/Townhead), outside lane closed eastbound.

M8 Lothian: Patching work between junctions 4 and 3 (Livingston/Bathgate) eastbound, contraflow working westbound.

M73 Strathclyde: Outside lane closed in both directions between junctions 2 and 3 (M8/A80).

M74 Strathclyde: Southbound carriageway closed between junctions 6 and 7 (M73), two-way working northbound.

M80 Central: Between junctions 5 and 9 (Falkirk/Stirling), patching work northbound, inside lane closed.

Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch

WORLD SUMMARY

Ariane spy case
'affair of heart'

Paris — Both the father and the lawyer of one of the six people accused of passing on secrets on the European Ariane space rocket to an unnamed foreign power have declared in an interview with *Le Monde* that the affair is one of female jealousy (Susan MacDonald writes).

The father of M. Pierre Verdier, suspected of heading the alleged spy ring, stated that another of those arrested, Mme Antonette Manole, of Romanian origin, was M. Verdier's mistress until last year, when he married the Russian-born Mme Ludmila Varygina, who is also under arrest.

"It was Mme Manole's jealousy that led her to denounce my son as a spy," said M. Verdier's father, who added "my son has never been a spy."

M. Verdier worked as the manager of the Rouen regional office of the French National Statistical Institute, where Mme Manole also worked.

Captain's Pasqua
jail deal retreats

Athens — A Greek sea captain, who 18 months ago was jailed for 10 years and 10 months for ditching 11 African stowaways in the shark-infested Indian Ocean in 1984, will go free today after an appeal court cut his sentence and allowed him to pay \$6,000 — £2 for each day he should have served.

The original case against Captain Antonis Pityanopoulos, master of the 10,000-ton *Caryfa*, was revised after it was argued there was "no proof".

Paris — The hardline French Minister of the Interior, M. Charles Pasqua, has backed down from his attempt to ban the sale to minors of 10 magazines which he regards as pornographic (Susan MacDonald writes).

Following cries of censorship from the left and objections from other government ministers, M. Pasqua has said that the magazines will be referred to a commission set up under a 1949 law governing protection of the young.

Uganda row over lift

Whitehall expressed surprise yesterday that a lift given to a BBC correspondent in a British diplomat's car had caused a dispute with Uganda (Andrew McEwen and Alastair Matheson write). The correspondent, Mr. Henry Gombay, was present when armed men murdered a former Government minister, Dr. Andrew Kayira, in Kampala. He later left the country after being driven to Entebbe airport by Mr. Peter Penfold, the Deputy High Commissioner.

The Ugandan Foreign Minister, Mr. Ibrahim Mukibi, summoned the British High Commissioner, Mr. Derek March, to the Ugandan Foreign Ministry to explain. Mr. March said afterwards that the Ugandan Government also claimed that Mr. Gombay had stayed at a residence owned by the High Commissioner, but that this was not so.

Macao signing

An agreement on Portugal's return of Macao to China is expected to be signed here early this week (Robert Gries writes from Peking).

Although officials have been tight-lipped about the progress, Senhor Octavio Valerio, the Portuguese Ambassador to China, said that he hoped Monday's negotiating session would be the last. Both countries have agreed that the colony should return to Chinese rule on December 20, 1999.

Refugees 'bogus'

Colombo (Reuters) — Sri Lanka has asked for a chance to prove that 58 Tamil seeking political asylum in Britain are not genuine refugees.

Mr. Tilak Ratnakara, a government spokesman, said that Colombo would be able to positively identify the Tamils if they were brought to Sri Lanka under the protection of the British Embassy.

The Tamils have claimed they will be killed if they are returned to Sri Lanka.

Junta general hangs

Athens (AP) — General Odysseus Angelis, aged 75, right, a member of the Greek military junta which seized power in 1967 and who was later jailed for life, was found hanging in his cell yesterday in the Korydallos prison. Chief of Staff of the armed forces under Colonel George Papadopoulos, who masterminded the military coup, General Angelis was imprisoned a year after democracy was restored in July 1974.

Israel to expel doctor

Jerusalem — Mr. Ronni Milo, the acting Israeli Interior Minister, is to press ahead with an order to deport Dr. Avraham Moudowitz, an ultra-Orthodox child psychiatrist who is wanted for questioning about sexual assaults on Jewish boys in Brooklyn (Ian Murray writes).

The doctor has had tests for Aids because 28 of those he is said to have interfused with are alleged to have been infected. The tests have shown that he does not have Aids nor is he a carrier of it, but Mr. Milo says he will issue the order because "an accused person — Jew or non-Jew — should stand trial".

Defence sows doubt with tedious detail

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Now that the horror story of the Treblinka death camp has been told over and over in agonizing detail, the trial here of Mr. John Demjanjuk for the crimes of "Ivan the Terrible" has settled down to a long, legal slog which promises to last for several months.

There are three more survivors who can be called to tell their stories, including the only woman among them, Ms. Sonia Lewkowicz, but the vast majority of the 50 or so remaining witnesses will be giving technical, legal and forensic details.

While this might seem unlikely to keep audiences pouring into the converted theatre where testimony is being heard, the trial has developed an attraction of its own with the schoolchildren taking a ghoulish delight in looking at the man accused of murdering

Irangate figures don mantle of patriotism

From Christopher Thomas Washington

The two key figures in the Iran-Contra affair, Rear-Admiral John Poindexter and Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North, are preparing defence strategies emphasizing that they were patriots carrying out President Reagan's policies.

The two have information that could fill in critical, and perhaps embarrassing, gaps which will help determine conclusively whether Mr. Reagan, Vice-President George Bush, and other top Cabinet officers knew more than they have said.

Admiral Poindexter, the former National Security Adviser who now works as director of the Navy's long-range planning department, is bitter about his treatment by the White House since he was forced to resign, according to

friends quoted in *The New York Times* yesterday.

Colonel North, who has become something of a national folk hero, is said to be bursting to tell his story. He has received thousands of letters of support, many addressed simply to "Ollie North, Marine, Washington, DC".

Señor Alfonso Robelo, a Nicaraguan opposition leader based in Costa Rica, revealed

over the weekend that his political party and another Contra political group received more than \$100,000 (\$62,500) through Colonel North before the Iran-Contra scandal broke last November.

He said the money was sent monthly to a Costa Rican bank account for his party, and that the payments lasted about a year. Señal Robelo, founder and leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic

Movement, is a wealthy businessman. He said in a published interview that some of the money was transferred from a Swiss bank, reportedly Crédit Suisse, where accounts were controlled by Colonel North and others.

The *Washington Post* reported yesterday that House and Senate investigators are pursuing a theory that the Reagan Administration, anticipating the 1984 congress-

sional vote cutting off aid to the Contras, secretly began to organize a private support network for the rebels in 1983.

The newspaper said that, according to the theory under investigation, the National Security Council staff who ran the covert Contra military resupply operation later became available to handle other sensitive activities, including the clandestine Iran arms sales in 1985 and 1986.

The two committees investigating the Iran-Contra affair are completing arrangements for the first phase of their joint public hearings, beginning on May 5. Since it will be something of a television spectacular, members of the committees have agreed to carve up the procedures to ensure that everybody gets a chance for TV exposure.

The committees are expected to hold four days of hearings a week in the same congressional room where the Watergate hearings were held. The early witnesses are expected to include Mr. Robert McFarlane, the former National Security Adviser, and Miss Fawn Hall, the glamorous former secretary of Colonel North, who has become deluged with offers to write books and appear in films. *Post* has offered her \$500,000 to pose nude.

Biggest show of strength in Central America

Washington — The United States will conduct its biggest show of strength in Central America and the Caribbean in May with the deployment of 50,000 servicemen on land and sea (Christopher Thomas writes).

The timing is clearly designed to coincide with a spring offensive being planned by the Nicaraguan Contras.

The exercise, code-named 'Solid

Shield', will simulate a US response to a request from Honduras for help in fighting Nicaraguan forces.

There will be a simulated evacuation of the American naval base at Guantánamo in Cuba.

Pentagon officials concede that the almost non-stop round of military manoeuvres in and around Central America is intended to intimidate the

left-wing Nicaraguan Government. They also have a domestic political aim: to draw attention to the Reagan Administration's contention that Nicaragua's aggression could force the US to intervene to protect its friends.

Operation Solid Shield will be conducted in Honduras, the Caribbean and the island of Vieques off the eastern point of Puerto Rico.

Hostages in Lebanon

Syria may set up release of Terry Waite

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Government is talking seriously rumours from Beirut that Syria may stage-manage the release of Mr. Terry Waite or other Western hostages this week while King Fahd of Saudi Arabia is in London.

The timing would strengthen the King's hand in calling on Britain for an early resumption of diplomatic relations between Britain and Syria.

The reaction to such a diplomatic coup has been prepared and is resolutely negative. Whitehall sources said yesterday that even if Mr. Waite re-appeared at a full-dress press conference in Damascus there would be no immediate resumption.

Until Britain is convinced that Syria has a "clear and sustained" policy against terrorism there will be no change. The sources added that Syria was not even close to satisfying the pre-conditions laid down by Whitehall, and a Waite resumption would not change that assessment.

Three factors have dissuaded Whitehall from dismissing rumours emanating from Beirut. The first was that the release of two hostages in

Beirut last week was stage-managed to extract the maximum public impact, showing Damascus in a highly positive light.

Secondly, the release of a Saudi hostage, Mr. Khalid Deeb, was immediately followed by official Saudi praise.

Thirdly, the Saudis have repeatedly made clear their displeasure over Britain's decision to break relations with Damascus following the conviction of Nizar Hindawi in October.

Whitehall believes that if the Saudis speak up for Syria, it will be left to the Foreign Minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal. It is thought unlikely that King Fahd will broach the subject personally in his talks with Mrs. Thatcher on Wednesday.

AMMAN: King Hussein of Jordan flew to Cairo yesterday for talks on Middle East peace with President Mubarak. The King's first trip to Egypt this year follows by one month a visit by the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mr. Shimon Peres, whose support for a Middle East peace conference has threatened to split Israel's coalition Government (Reuters reports).

Carter meets Assad for Middle East talks

Damascus (Reuters) — The former American President, Mr. Jimmy Carter, continuing his Middle East tour, discussed Lebanon and other regional issues during talks yesterday with President Assad of Syria, the official Sana news agency said.

Mr. Carter had appealed on his arrival on Saturday for Syria to use its influence to help free US hostages in Lebanon.

Syria, which moved troops into west Beirut last month, is the main powerbroker in the country and has helped to free hostages in the past.

Mr. Carter has already visited Algeria and Egypt during his five-nation tour.

His statements here repeated criticisms of US Middle East policy which he had earlier voiced in Cairo, in directly blaming President Reagan for failing to maintain

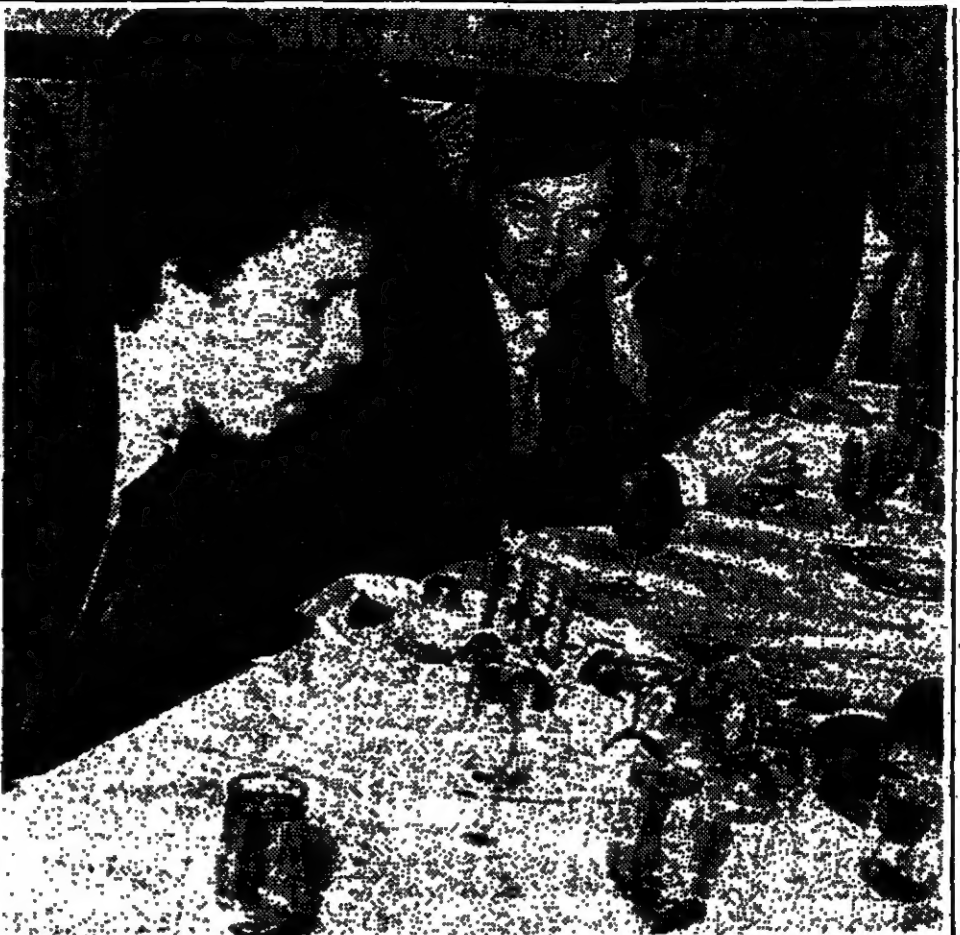
the momentum towards peace.

He said that an emphasis on Middle East peace during his term and those of his predecessors, Mr. Gerald Ford and Mr. Richard Nixon, had "not been apparent in the last six years. My hope is that in the remaining two years of President Reagan's Administration there can be a re-emphasis on this matter," he said.

Mr. Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, later visited an ancient monastery in Maalula, 25 miles north-east of Damascus.

TEL AVIV: Israeli troops killed two guerrillas in a clash in south Lebanon after a Katyusha rocket fell on northern Israel, a military spokesman said yesterday.

The clash occurred near the town of Marjayoun, on the eastern edge of Israel's self-declared security zone.



Andrei Sokolov, the Soviet chess master, left, celebrating his twenty-third birthday at the weekend in a bar in Linares, southern Spain. Looking on is the former world champion Anatoly Karpov, his opponent in a 14-game world championship eliminator.

Russia accuses US of bluff over missiles in Europe

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

The Soviet Union yesterday accused the United States of bluffing in calling for the removal of all medium-range missiles from Europe and expressed doubts that a final accord could be signed despite earlier optimism.

The chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's disarmament department, Mr. Viktor Karpov, told the government newspaper *Izvestia* that US negotiators at Geneva had proposed an agreement that would allow US medium-range Pershing 2 missiles to be converted into weapons with a shorter range.

"If we followed this proposal, this would mean that all the 108 Pershing 2 rockets would in practice remain in Europe with the preservation of the facilities for their maintenance," Mr. Karpov said, adding that Washington had also proposed that cruise missiles there should not be destroyed but rather removed for deployment on ships and submarines.

"There is ever more evidence that the United States does not wish, in real fact, the

elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, that the zero option was a bluff from the very outset, that Washington by no means wished a situation when it would have to eliminate Pershing 2 and cruise missiles," he charged.

Western sources said the new Soviet caveats would increase the importance of the talks between Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev due to take place in the Kremlin a week today.

BRUSSELS: Dr. David Owen, the SDP leader, yesterday accused the United States of using "secret diplomacy" to dominate Nato and added his voice to a growing chorus of European politicians calling for a European defence identity "to merge with its economic and political identity" (Richard Owen reports).

There should be a new mechanism for ensuring that the Atlantic relationship was based on a better-defined partnership between Europe's nuclear and conventional strategy and that of the United States.

The best forum would be a revitalized Western European Union (WEU), despite a "blunt and direct" warning by Washington two years ago that the WEU should not be revived and that any larger European role in defence should take place within Nato.

Speaking to an SDP audience in Brussels on the eve of this week's 30th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome, Dr. Owen defined four priorities for the EEC over the next 30 years: a wholesale reform of the common agricultural policy, which was "an albatross round the neck of the Community"; higher investment to overcome unemployment; a genuine internal market with a common financial and monetary system; and "a new strong and cohesive institutional framework for European defence".

Dr. Owen said the European pillar of Nato would be immensely strengthened if there were a "trio of Franco-German-British understanding."

Thatcher confers on tactics for Moscow

By Andrew McEwen Diplomatic Correspondent

The Prime Minister will consult French and West German leaders today on her plans for her Moscow summit with Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, beginning on Saturday.

Mrs. Thatcher will fly to Caen, in Normandy, for talks and lunch with President Mitterrand before going on to Bonn to meet Chancellor Kohl.

Whitehall sources said the three world leaders would discuss arms control issues and Soviet domestic reforms.

France has taken a more negative line than Britain or West Germany on prospects for an East-West deal to eliminate medium-range nuclear missiles (INF) from Europe. Although the British and French independent deterrents would not be affected by such a deal, Paris has expressed concern that there could be future pressure to abandon them.

Britain believes that as the West proposed an INF deal six years ago, Moscow's long-delayed willingness to accept it should be welcomed. The Kremlin announced last month that it would no longer hold such a deal hostage to agreement by Washington to abandon its "Star Wars" space weapons project.

Mrs. Thatcher is likely to seek support from the two leaders for using the Anglo-Soviet summit to press the case for a step-by-step approach to arms control. She is expected to try to convince Mr. Gorbachev that the priorities agreed between herself and President Reagan at Camp David in November were not minimalist but rather ambitious arms control aims.

The same priorities were accepted by the North Atlantic Council in November. France, however, has not taken part in the integrated structure of Nato.

MOSCOW: An announcement that Mrs. Thatcher will visit the Republic of Georgia, the homeland of Stalin, during her visit to the Soviet Union, comes at a time when senior Soviet academics are calling for a full public re-assessment of the repressive role of the dictator (Christopher Walker writes).

A Downing Street spokesman said Mrs. Thatcher would spend the last day of her four-day tour in the Georgian capital of Tbilisi. Although he would not give details of her programme there, he said she would not be visiting the Stalin museum at Gori, two hours' drive from the capital.

The other town outside Moscow that Mrs. Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, her Foreign Secretary, will visit will be historic Zagorsk, some 40 miles north of the capital. Zagorsk, with its six churches, numerous chapels and seminaries, is widely regarded as the spiritual centre of the Russian Orthodox Church.

The visit is causing considerable interest both in the Soviet Union and in Britain, where more than 100 reporters have applied for the visas necessary to cover it.

The Downing Street spokesman flatly refused either to confirm or deny repeated diplomatic speculation that Mrs. Thatcher would meet Dr. Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel Peace prizewinner, during her stay in Moscow.

A number of leading Jewish "refuseniks" have expressed a desire to meet Mrs. Thatcher. Details of the Moscow programme are due to be announced later this week.

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The 'Ivan the Terrible' trial

Defence sows doubt with tedious detail

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Now that the horror story of the Treblinka death camp has been told over and over in agonizing detail, the trial here of Mr. John Demjanjuk for the crimes of "Ivan the Terrible" has settled down to a long, legal slog which promises to last for several months.

There are three more survivors who can be called to tell their stories, including the only woman among them, Ms. Sonia Lewkowicz, but the vast majority of the 50 or so remaining witnesses will be giving technical, legal and forensic details.

While this might seem unlikely to keep audiences pouring into the converted theatre where testimony is being heard, the trial has developed an attraction of its own with the schoolchildren taking a ghoulish delight in looking at the man accused of murdering

and torturing hundreds of thousands of Jews and the public at large interestingly asking: "Is he really the man?"

For the fact is that the painstaking but embarrassing obscenity of defence by Mr. Mark O'Connor is beginning to sow seeds of doubt as to whether the right man is in the dock. People have learnt as never before what the Holocaust meant from the emotional and frail survivors who have been giving evidence. But the Holocaust, and not "Ivan the Terrible", has been on trial so far.

The Holocaust has already been found guilty. Now the legal battle over identity has begun and that verdict is not quite so certain.

It is the ability of Mr. O'Connor and his defence team to annoy that is now supplying the drama. The

suggested in so many words that perhaps it is Mr. O'Connor who cannot understand.

Mr. O'Connor once asked for an adjournment because he said a witness was crying as she was being cross-examined about a visit to Auschwitz. "I don't see that she is in tears," snapped Justice Levin. "Auschwitz teaches every Jew about Jewish destiny. She is capable of carrying on. You just carry on in a fashion becoming a clever lawyer."

Only the final verdict will determine if Mr. O'Connor's stumbling style is clever, but his tactic is obvious. Every witness has to submit to a tedious and detailed cross-examination aimed at finding the inconsistencies Mr. O'Connor will eventually argue prove that the stout and smiling bald man in the dock is not the staring-eyed mass murderer of Treblinka.

The spirit of Mr. O'Connor's questions frequently leaves the interpreter struggling hopelessly. Mr. O'Connor himself often holds up proceedings because he says he does not understand the translation. Justice Levin has

John Demjanjuk, long slog of identity battle ahead

court president, Justice Dov Levin, is increasingly long-suffering as the defence grinds on with cross-examination.

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French bonanza for Monsieur Mickey Mouse

From Susan MacDonald, Paris

Mickey Mouse comes to France and at the insistence of the French Government will develop a slight French accent, in the shape of the first Disneyland amusement park to be built in Europe.

Tomorrow M. Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, and Mr. Michael Eisner, the Walt Disney Company president, will sign the final contract to build the amusement park at Marne-la-Vallée, just 25 miles from Paris. The initial letter of intent was signed at the end of 1985 by the

Socialist Prime Minister, M. Laurent Fabius. Also signing will be the right-wing heads of the relevant regional authorities, who have had an uphill battle with left-wing colleagues to ensure that the region gets the best possible deal in turning itself from a largely rural area into a thriving commercial one.

This is only the second Disneyland to be built outside the United States. There is one in California, one in Florida and one in Japan.

The French had fought a long, hard battle to ensure that their site was

chosen over a Spanish site between Barcelona and Alicante. Although Spain has better weather, the Walt Disney Company plumped for France as being central for tourists in Europe.

The French, for their part, have insisted during the 16 months of negotiations that visitors to "EuroDisneyland in France" cannot enter an entirely American world and that French culture must be represented. Therefore, alongside the planned Wild West and New Orleans jazz areas and all the favourite Walt Disney characters, there will be a

small piece of France — a Jules Verne "island of discovery" and a fresco of French history.

For the French, this project is one of the biggest economic boosters in recent years. The construction phase, which will start next year and last until around the year 2000, is expected to create 20,000 jobs and the running of the park another 30,000. Ten million visitors are expected annually and the Metro will be extended directly to the park and the shopping and business areas created around it.

Italy expect and France in terror m

Evangelists in

YESTERDAY



Italy expects Germany and France to be hit in terror master plan

Italy is expecting a resurgence of "Euroterrorism" with co-ordinated attacks in France, Italy and West Germany, after Friday night's assassination in Rome of an air force general.

The manhunt for the two Red Brigades terrorists has spread throughout Italy and all frontier posts are under tight control. The motorcycle used by the two men, who drew up alongside General Licio Giorgi as his car was stuck in a Rome traffic jam and shot him through the car's window, has been discovered.

The defence and interior ministries are convinced the attack was the result of a European terrorist master plan, drawn up by Action Directe in France, the Red Army Faction in West Germany and the successors to the Red Brigades in Italy. The targets are the "military-industrial complex".

Documents discovered in all three countries showed that there was a plan to attack civilian and military armaments experts alternately.

The pattern looks like this: In January 1985, Action Directe in Paris killed General René Audan, a vice-director in charge of international armaments policy in the French Defence Ministry.

In February 1985, the Red Army Faction in Munich murdered Ernst Zimmermann,

From Roger Boyes, Rome

chief of MTU, an aerospace and engineering company.

In July 1986, the Red Army Faction killed Karl-Heinz Beckurts, head of Siemens, which is involved in the Star Wars programme.

In October 1986, the Red Army Faction assassinated Gerold von Braunmühl, political director in the West German Foreign Ministry.

The Italian group is one of two offshoots of the Red Brigades, the Fighting Communist Union (the other wing is known as the Fighting Communist Party), which

Star Wars seen as target of new breed of Euroterrorists

claimed in a recent policy document to be in the "vanguard of raising the consciousness of the proletariat while at the same time preparing for armed insurrection".

The operations of "Euroterrorists" have become more difficult in recent months because of the arrest of some suspected leaders of Action Directe, including Nathalie Ménigon and Jean-Marc Rouillan. Mr Rouillan has already spoken of moving some Euroterrorist operations back to Italy, which enjoyed a relative respite during the past 3½ years of stability under the outgoing Prime Minister, Signor Bettino Craxi.

The arrest of the French terrorist and the confiscation of a huge armoury and archive, including 60 videos of potential targets, has set back French operations. The West German Red Army Faction is understood to be concentrating on fund-raising for a new wave of violence, having used up much of its resources on the 1986 assassinations.

The Italian Fighting Communist Union is made up of relatively young men and women who were barely out of school when the old guard of the Red Brigades were assassinating such figures as the Christian Democrat, Aldo Moro, in the 1970s.

Their aims, like those of their West German and French colleagues, are confused or at least multiple. The most precise ambition of the Euroterrorists appears to be to hit those linked with the Star Wars programme. But usually this is a matter of guesswork.

General Giorgi was not involved with Star Wars, for the simple reason that Italy is not engaged in the project. He was, however, an important contributor to plans for a new European fighter aircraft.

The Fighting Communist Union assassin may already be out of Italy — the Swiss border is the easiest to cross but the group itself is promising a new action. A recent attack on a postal delivery van seems to have provided funds for a new campaign.

Unions reject Botha holiday

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

President Botha of South Africa made a partial concession to black workers at the weekend by declaring the first Friday in May an annual paid public holiday, to be known as "Workers' Day". His announcement brought an immediate negative response from both black and white trade union leaders.

Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, leader of the black National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), pointed out that the workers' demand was for a holiday on May 1, the traditional May Day. Meanwhile, Mr Arrie Paulus, a leading white trade

The French Government has agreed to pay for repairs to the South African Embassy in Paris following a demonstration on Friday protesting at the four-year prison sentence imposed on a French aid worker, Pierre-André Albertini, in the nominally independent Ciskei homeland for refusing to testify against persons accused of terrorist activities (Susan MacDonald writes from Paris).

unionist and candidate for the extreme right-wing Conservative Party (CP) in the May 6 white election, said the announcement showed the Government was "afraid" of black workers.

The dispute over the May holiday proposal came as one of the most emotion-laden dates in the calendar of black resistance to white rule, March 21, passed quietly, largely due to the saturation presence of Army and police in many black townships and the banning of commemorative meetings.

It was on March 21, 1960, that the police shot dead 69 blacks demonstrating against the "pass laws" in the Sharpeville township, some 40 miles south of Johannesburg. The incident led the Government to outlaw the African National Congress (ANC) and its offshoot, the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC).

On the same day in 1985, the police fired on an angry crowd of 4,000 blacks on their way to a funeral near the town of Uitenhage in the Eastern Cape, killing 20 of them.



Mr Botha at a weekend ceremony to mark the centenary of Boksburg, at which he announced the new workers' holiday.

the week before the white general election.

Meanwhile, the CP and the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP), the extreme right-wing parties contesting the May 6 election, appeared at the weekend to be on the brink of forming an electoral pact.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, the CP leader, said he was ready to accept a division of the seats to be contested by the two parties, provided that the CP before the end of the year to form a single right-wing party. Mr Jaap Marais, the HNP leader, indicated that a pact should now be possible.

By avoiding fighting against each other as well as the Government, it is reckoned that the two parties could significantly increase their 18 seats in the 178-seat white House of Assembly.

Yugoslavia 'will use Army' to halt unrest

Belgrade — In the wake of widespread strikes and rising political dissent, the Yugoslav Prime Minister, Mr Branko Mikulic, was quoted today as saying that Yugoslavia would use the Army if necessary to defend its Communist political system (Reuters reports).

Mr Mikulic made the statement to West German reporters ahead of a visit he is scheduled to make to Bonn on Thursday, and was published yesterday by the official Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug.

Mr Mikulic warned that if the Yugoslav constitutional system was threatened the authorities would use "all means" to defend it, adding: "and that includes the Army".

An unprecedented wave of strikes swept Yugoslavia this month in protest against a wages freeze that Mr Mikulic imposed on February 27.

Under the freeze, the Government ordered pay to be rolled back to the average levels of the last quarter of 1986 and pegged future wage rises to productivity increases.

The Government has reported 70 strikes around the country, involving many thousands of workers.

The strikes represent the first time Yugoslav workers have tried by spontaneous industrial action to force the Government to change a policy or law.

Mr Mikulic's first reaction to the strikes came last Friday when the Government unveiled a partial three-month price freeze, rolling back many prices to December 31 levels.

The price freeze was at first seen by local political analysts partly as a gesture to calm industrial unrest.

But Western economists say the price freeze will have a minimal effect when applied. They also said the wage freeze that triggered the strikes had yet to take effect in many businesses and more strikes were likely.

In recent months, the authorities have reacted to several waves of political dissent by accusing them of attacking the established system.

There have been signs of the emergence for the first time of an all-Yugoslav opposition platform, focusing criticism on failures of the Government to solve the economic crisis and questioning the system itself.

UK nuclear decision disappoints Australia

Sydney — Britain's refusal to sign the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty has cast a cloud over next month's visit to Australia by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary (Stephen Taylor writes).

Mr Bill Hayden, the Foreign Minister, said at the weekend that the Hawke Government was "greatly disappointed" by the decision.

It did not, however, come as any surprise. Canberra officials have been predicting that Britain would follow the position adopted by the United States earlier this year on the Treaty of Rarotonga.

Oil bribes

Moscow (Reuters) — Talgat Khuramshin, a former senior official in the Soviet oil industry, has been jailed for taking bribes and his property has been confiscated.

Front-runner

Amman (AP) — The French pilot of the Microjet, the smallest and oldest entry in the Beijing-to-Paris air race, skimmed the waves across the Indian Ocean to evade headwinds and win the leg from Bombay to Amman.

One winner

Moroni, Comoros (AFP) — Candidates loyal to President Ahmed Abdallah were assured of victory in voting for the 42-member Federal Assembly of the Comoros, because opposition candidates were allowed to stand only in Grand Comoro, the main island of the archipelago.

Novice nuns

Peking (Reuters) — Twelve young Chinese women became novice Catholic nuns at a church service, the first such ceremony in the Peking area for 30 years.

China tube

Peking (Reuters) — The Chinese Government has approved plans to build Shanghai's first underground railway, nine miles long and costing about £480 million.

Nazi fiddle

Mutterstadt, West Germany (AFP) — A violin which belonged to Adolf Hitler's propaganda chief, Joseph Goebbels, was auctioned here for DM15,000 (£5,000), only a quarter of the price first asked.

Evangelists in sex scandal

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The Jim and Tammy religious show went on the air as usual yesterday, but without its stars. The top TV evangelists, who live in sybaritic luxury from their \$129 million a year income, have stunned Americans with hair-raising revelations about sex, drugs and blackmail.

Jim and Tammy Faye Bakker have resigned from the PTL ministry — it stands both for Praise The Lord and People That Love — after Mr Bakker admitted that he had had sexual encounter seven years ago with a 21-year-old church secretary and then paid her \$115,000 in hush money. As the Bakker ministry reeled, it was announced that

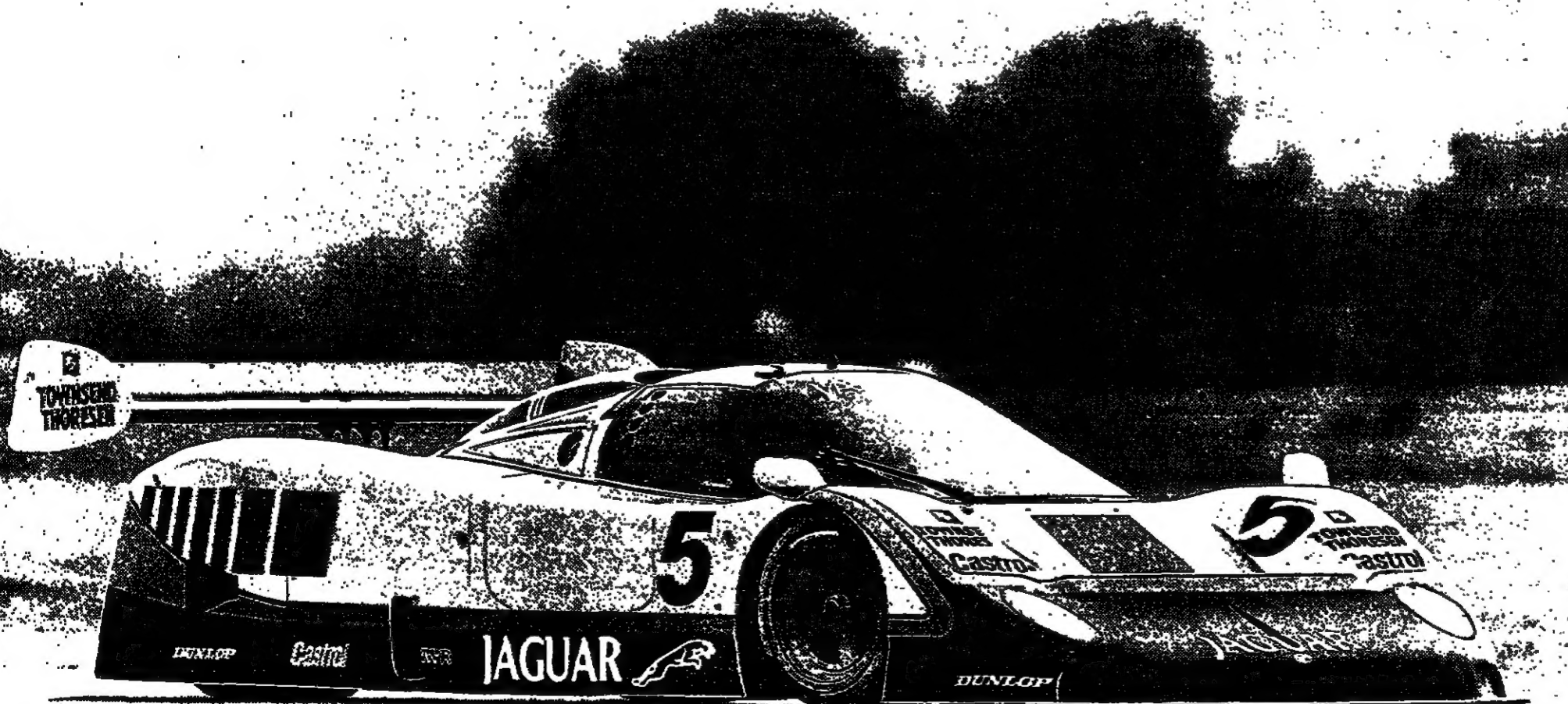
the ultra-right-wing Rev Jerry Falwell would take over the operation, which has 2,000 employees and runs Heritage USA, a 2,300-acre amusement park, the third biggest in the country.

Earlier, Tammy Faye Bakker revealed that she was attending a California clinic for drug addiction. But it was her husband who really stunned the faithful. "I sorrowfully acknowledge that seven years ago, in an isolated incident, I was wickedly manipulated by treacherous former friends and then colleagues who victimized me with the aid of a female confederate," he said. The scandal intensified on

Saturday with allegations by Mr Bakker's lawyers that a rival evangelist playing "mean and dirty" was responsible for revealing the sexual encounter. Mr Norman Roy Grutman said everybody in America would recognize the culprit, but refused to name him.

Another top money-spinning TV evangelist, the Rev Oral Roberts, facing what he calls a deadline from God to raise \$8 million by March 31 or die, has apparently already reached his target. Nevertheless, he plans to fast and pray for several days in his gleaming, 300 ft "prayer tower" at the Oral Roberts University, just to make sure.

YESTERDAY, IT REIGNED IN SPAIN.



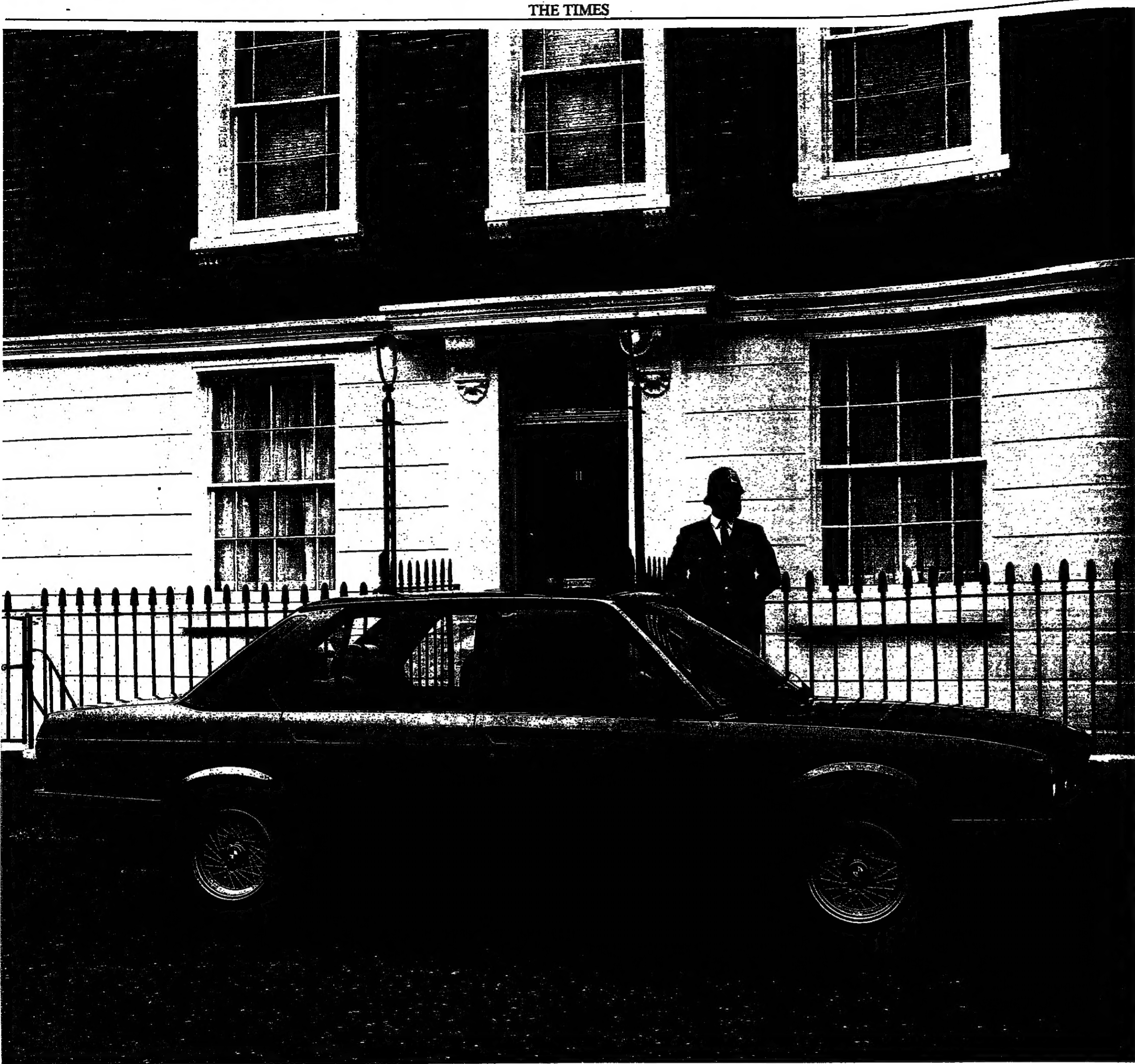
The Jaguar XJR-6 triumphed at Jarama in Spain, yesterday, the first round of the 1987 World Sports Car Championship. The car scored a sensational victory in the 360km sprint.

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From April 6th, the Chancellor has decided that a two litre six cylinder engine is in the same car benefit category as a 1.8 litre four or five cylinder engine.

It is a benefit, however, you can only take advantage of with one car: the 520i.

Depending on your tax situation, you can save

up to £420 on your tax bill if you include fuel scale charges.

But the benefits to your pocket may well be less than the benefits to the rest of you from its smoothness.

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Despite the Chancellor's help, the fact remains that the standard a BMW 520i is built to, means that it inevitably must cost a little more than mass produced alternatives.

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The fact is you are likely to get more of your money back than buying an ordinary car.

The latest depreciation figures show that a BMW 520i loses its value at up to nearly half the rate of others in its class.

The total cost of ownership of a BMW 520i can actually be less than many mass produced cars which offer nothing of the driving pleasures that await you everytime you sit behind our wheel.

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Gandhi could result in V

Lusaka trapped a vicious circle

The District Attorney's office is the only one in the country that has the authority to prosecute a case involving a federal statute. The District Attorney's office is the only one in the country that has the authority to prosecute a case involving a federal statute.

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And, with the changing seasons, he has been participating from London and scores of other countries in the London International Festival of Contemporary Music and the London Festival of Contemporary Music.

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Five Ershad year exhaust opponent

Gandhi confident of better result in West Bengal poll

By Michael Hamlyn, Calcutta

West Bengal's Communist Party (CP) is confident of a better result in the upcoming state assembly elections. His speeches and public meetings have generated huge crowds, and the party is confident of a better result.

Until three days ago, nothing much had happened in this campaign. But suddenly it caught fire. Two things are making people turn against the Communists. First, people realize that, although the left has been in power for 10 years, they have achieved nothing. And, secondly, there is genuine dislike of 'cadre raj'.

The Communists have organized themselves with great efficiency over the years so that now in every village and every city ward there is a cadre of party officials through whom the citizen has contact with the Government and vice versa.

In his speeches throughout the state Mr Gandhi has capitalized on the Bengalis' hostility to this regimentation, declaring that since they were in the forefront of the struggle against the British Raj, they

And certainly the conventional wisdom in the state is that they have done nothing. The organization of the party is such that the cadres are everywhere. They are in the villages, in the towns, in the cities. They are in the schools, in the colleges, in the universities. They are in the factories, in the offices, in the homes. They are everywhere.

The organization of the Communist cadres and the support they enjoy among the rural masses will keep them in power

Communists appear to be on the defensive. In the village of Kakabati, for instance, not far from the little town of Kakabati, Mr Jyoti Basu, the 72-year-old Chief Minister, arrived by helicopter to address five meetings in the district under dark clouds. His voice became a low growl by the end of the campaign, and the main burden of his speech was an attack on the lies of Mr Gandhi. "The Prime Minister is teaching our young generation how to lie," he complained, concluding happily that Mr Gandhi will never persuade the people of Bengal with his lies. The meeting was held in a village where the Communists have been in power for 10 years.

Aquino vows to track down bombers

From Keith Dallas Manila

President Aquino of the Philippines, standing amid the ruins of a bombed military academy where four people died, yesterday vowed to track down the bombers.

Three military men and a civilian were killed and 43 others injured when three home-made bombs exploded at the Philippine Military Academy on Wednesday at the 120th anniversary of the school's founding.

Mrs Aquino, addressing the school, said the bombers were cowards and that she would not let them off. She said she would find the perpetrators and bring them to justice.

Those who died were given posthumous awards. Mrs Aquino said she would not let the bombers off and that she would find the perpetrators and bring them to justice.

Here, the bombing may have been an attempt to assassinate the President. Mrs Aquino said she would not let the bombers off and that she would find the perpetrators and bring them to justice.

The New People's Army has denied military allegations that it planted the bombs. The military also suspects that two other groups, civilian and military supporters of former President Marcos, may have been responsible.



Mrs Aquino bestowing the Legion of Honour, the highest Philippines award, on General Fidel Ramos, the armed forces chief, for his part in toppling the Marcos regime last year.

Here, the bombing may have been an attempt to assassinate the President. Mrs Aquino said she would not let the bombers off and that she would find the perpetrators and bring them to justice.

Lusaka trapped in a vicious circle

From Paul Valley Ndola, Zambia

The Dunlop factory here, in its 10th year, is a shining example of the Copper Belt of Zambia. It has turned a barren landscape into a thriving industrial area. It has created jobs for thousands of people. It has brought prosperity to the region.

But now it is trapped in a vicious circle. The factory is facing financial difficulties. It is unable to pay its bills. It is unable to buy raw materials. It is unable to produce. It is unable to survive. It is trapped in a vicious circle.

their raw materials and components. For many, like Dunlop, that dependency is almost total.

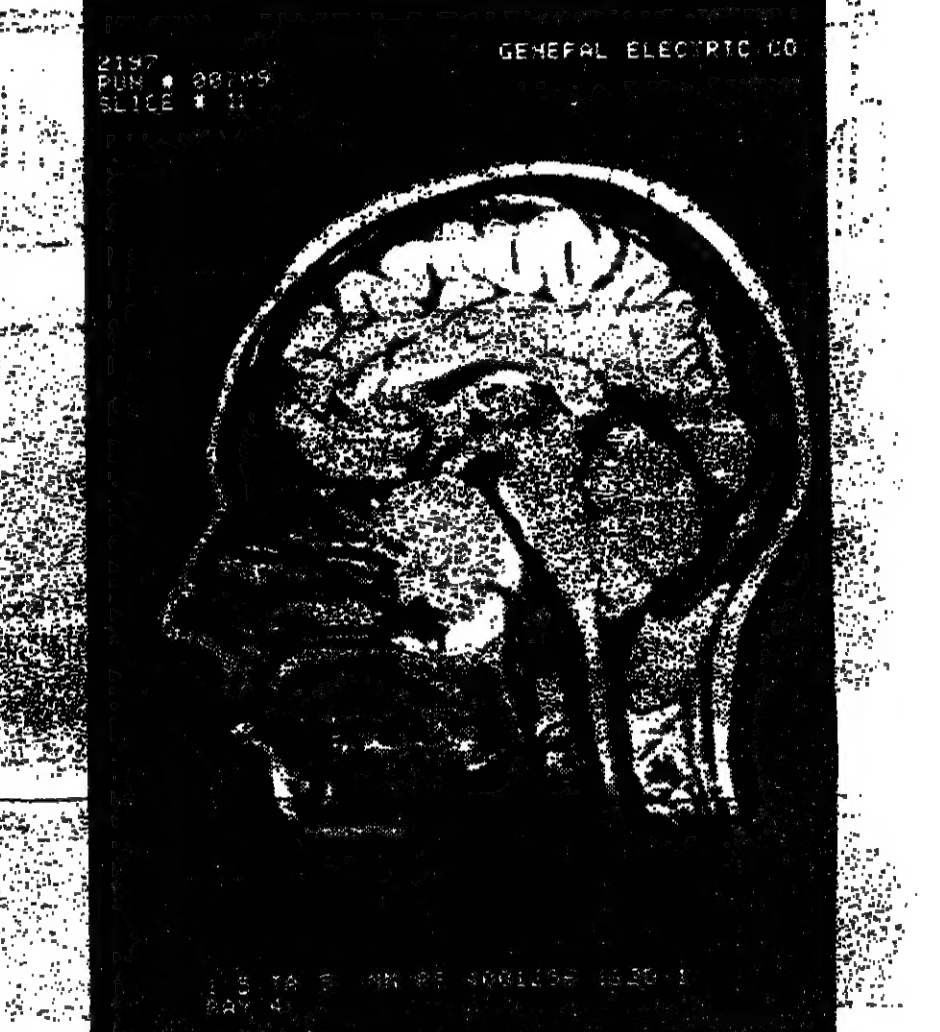
"The auction system is better than the old system of allocation by civil servants, when we were so starved of foreign exchange that in 1984 and 1985 we were closed for a total of 40 weeks. Then the copper industry started to import Japanese tyres by the container-load," Mr Blease said.

"But the auction means that a continuous processing industry like us now lives hand-to-mouth. We are very susceptible to the price we have to pay for dollars. We are squeezed between that and what we can get from the consumer."

In a country where 75 per cent of the tyre business is for lorries, many of them concerned with vital deliveries, a company like Dunlop is seen as having a public duty to keep



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Five Ershad years exhaust opponents

From Ahmed Fazl, Dhaka

President Ershad completes five years in office today, becoming Bangladesh's most durable ruler during the short and often rough-and-tumble period since independence in 1971.

General Ershad, aged 57, seized power in a coup on March 24, 1982, from a tottering civilian government and promised to end instability in this crowded country of 110 million, which in its brief history has seen two presidents killed, five deposed and at least 18 failed uprisings.

As the regime prepared to observe its fifth anniversary, General Ershad's opponents announced fresh plans yesterday for a campaign to unseat him.

"It is a black day for democracy," said Begum Khaleda Zia, wife of the assassinated President Ziaur Rahman, and chief of the former ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party.

Other opposition groups, including the largest, the Awami League, led by Sheikh Hasina Wazed, daughter of the country's slain founding father, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, planned rallies in the capital.

But political observers say the demonstrations are unlikely to ruffle feathers in the four-month-old civilian administration, which the retired army chief heads after his lifting of martial law last November.

"The opposition seem to have lost steam and there is a general weariness among their ranks," said one Western diplomat.

As he consolidated his position in the Army and set up his own political party, the opposition muddled through factional squabbles.

General Ershad chose a former Awami League member as his Prime Minister and at least six senior Cabinet ministers were opposition Nationalist Party officials.

After two years of violent agitation, which left more than a score dead, General Ershad was able to steer the country through two national elections in 1986, and in a disputed presidential poll last October he was given a five-year term as civilian ruler.

But the new-found stability is clouded by a recent 12 per cent rise in consumer prices and growing militancy among trade unions.

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*Trademark of General Electric Company (USA), not connected with The General Electric Company PLC of England.

Sinister sons of the revolution

Gorbachov's Russia

● This weekend Mrs Thatcher flies to Moscow for the Anglo-Soviet summit. She will also see how Mikhail Gorbachov's reform programme is turning the hammer and sickle inside out.

● In a three-part series, *The Times* goes inside this "new" Soviet Union, to assess the reality behind the rhetoric, to meet the people at the sharp end of the "new openness" and to listen to all shades of opinion.

● Today CHRISTOPHER WALKER reports on the hard-right gangs, largely formed of young soldiers back from Afghanistan, who have become a Soviet version of the National Front — with Kremlin allies.

Part 1: Youth in rebellion

Yevgeny Dmitriev, one of Moscow's small but distinctive colony of Soviet hippies (estimated to number around 2,000), was stopped recently by a gang of thugs on Karl Marx Avenue, a bustling thoroughfare that runs close to the Kremlin. They asked him why he had long hair, and whether he needed some roules for a visit to the barber's. "Then they stopped passers-by and asked them how they could bear to look at such a disgusting person," Dmitriev explained later. "Two of them grabbed me and a third cropped my hair with scissors. After that, they beat me up."

The ugly incident was one of a number publicized by the official Soviet media, as commentators stretch the limits of the new policy of *glasnost* (openness) to try and get to the reasons behind one of the most mysterious and disturbing phenomena of Russia's changing face — the upsurge of gang warfare. With ominous ideological undertones, it has serious implications for the future of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov's sweeping reform programme.

The dispensers of rough justice on Karl Marx Avenue were members of a sinister youth-cult called "Lyubertys" because of its origins in a seedy network of underground gymnasiums in the sprawling suburb of Lyubertsy, situated some 12 miles south-west of the capital. Wearing their uniform of loudly-checked trousers, these self-appointed guardians of "the Soviet way of life" frequently travel into Moscow on commuter trains and patrol parts of the city that are frequented by hippies, punks, break-dancers and others they regard as anathema.

One group of Lyubertys, discovered on benches near the Kropotkinskaya metro, were asked by a Soviet reporter (later beaten up during the course of his investigation) what they were doing. "Waiting for the hippies. They are to meet today. We shall break them up," the leader replied. "They disgrace the Soviet way of living. We want to clear them out of the capital."

The Lyubertys are a uniquely Soviet version of the skinhead toughs who attach themselves to the National Front in Britain. The latest, best-organized and most widely-publicized of the groups of Soviet vigilantes,



A member of the Lyubertys, a self-appointed Rambo-style youth-cult, muscling up in the gym, and (right) Soviet "hippies" whom they see as infected with western decadence

they have their roots in the disillusion felt by tens of thousands of young conscripts who return after arduous service in Afghanistan. Battle-hardened and prematurely aged by their grisly experiences, the "Afghans" have taken to forming themselves into groups who beat up those regarded as abusing the socialist system. Their targets are chosen particularly because of what is seen as the western decadence of their appearance and behaviour.

The attitudes of these groups were described by Laura Tsagolova, an 18-year-old Muscovite, who lived briefly in Afghanistan when her parents were posted there. "These lads come home and find themselves rubbing

shoulders with unpunished bribe-takers, embezzlers, pilferers and other riff-raff," she said. "The Afghans come into conflict with these people, and their hatred of them is so intense, it has to be restrained."

The Lyubertys have their own menacing battle-hymn, one stanza of which runs: "We were born and grew up in Lyubertsy. The centre of terrible physical force. And we believe our dream will come true. Lyubertsy will become the centre of Russia."

They are staunchly puritanical, spurning drugs, cigarettes and vodka: many are such dedicated body-builders that their rippling muscles

show through their everyday clothing. First dragged into the international spotlight when accused by a Kremlin spokesman of organizing the roughing-up of Jewish "retuseniks" in their recent demonstrations, the Lyubertys' activities have provoked counter-demonstrations in the city centre.

They are seen by many Russians as part of a campaign to discredit the Gorbachov reforms. "There is no doubt that somebody is behind them, and I suspect it is elements in the KGB," one Soviet source told *The Times*. "It would seem they are being encouraged to put some muscle into the

backlash against liberalization. They are useful because people are now saying, 'Before all these changes, we never had trouble like this on our streets.'"

Last month, the school authorities in Moscow warned parents to keep their children indoors on one weekend as rumours swept the capital that rival gangs were going to fight it out. One notice displayed on the board of a large technical college (known as a PTU) said: "On February 22, our PTU No. 13 is going to Park Kulturi to put down the Lyubertys. PTUs Nos. 1, 139, 197, 82, 39, 51, 3, 11, and 37 are joining us. We will defend Moscow."

Another notice seized by the militia — the Soviet police —



was penned by heavy-metal supporters. "We, the Moscow Metallists proclaim a merciless war against the Lyubertys throughout the whole city and its surroundings," it declared. "Although some officials have tried to play down the significance of the new gang warfare, Major-General Viktor Goncharov, a senior Interior Ministry officer, has admitted that major violence was only narrowly averted. 'I will be frank,' he said. 'It was only with great difficulty that we managed to prevent a clash between the groups of teenagers that day. But they honestly believed their home town was at stake, and that they were going to fight an evil which the militia would be 'indulgent' towards.'"

Rather like sheltered parents suddenly confronted with a drugs problem, Soviet society under Gorbachov is only just beginning to realize the difficulties that exist among a young generation probably more misunderstood than its counterparts in the western world.

Much pioneering work in spreading understanding is being done by a remarkable film documentary — *Is it Easy to be Young?* — whose brutal realism is helping it to break box-office records. One middle-aged Muscovite, who has already seen it twice, explained: "Mr Gorbachov has already got the intelligentsia on his side. He will have to get our youth if he is to have any long-term chance of success."

Telling Tchaikovsky the news

Such is the rapidly-changing face of Soviet rock music that the Beatles, once labelled in the Moscow press as "The idols of philistines" and whose fans were viciously hounded by the KGB, have now received the ultimate seal of approval — with Mikhail Gorbachov's concession to Yoko Ono in the Kremlin last month that both he and his wife were admirers.

The revelation was followed by a letter to *Sovetskoye Rossiye* (Mr Gorbachov's favourite daily paper) from a 28-year-old engineer who called for films of the group to be shown on Soviet television as a balance to the latest trends in Soviet rock, notably the performances of certain heavy metal groups, like Black Coffee, which have recently found official favour.

"For us, I think, not only for us, the music of the Beatles equals sincerity," wrote Mr L. Rybtsov. "You just cannot compare today's

aesthetics of the new wave and heavy metal bands with the cleanliness and moral health of the Beatles. It seems to me that they are not shown on the screen because other performing idols would immediately be out of business."

Although even the transformed pop music scene is tame by western standards and audiences' reactions often are restrained by a heavy militia presence (the British group UB40 discovered that their exportations to the crowd to get up and dance were being translated as "please sit down"), the underground groups of the pre-Gorbachov era are now receiving encouragement instead of repression.

Much of the change can be attributed to the unspectac-

ded charity concert along Live Aid lines last year to raise funds for victims of the Chernobyl disaster. Its organizer, the energetic Artyom Troitsky (dubbed "the Soviet Bob Geldof") is now writing the definitive history of Soviet rock, which will soon be published in the West under the title *Tell Tchaikovsky the News*.

As with Liverpool in the Swinging Sixties, Leningrad, the second Soviet city, has proved the forming ground of the most progressive and talented groups, including the most popular, Aquarium, which recently signed a contract with Melodia, the state record company, whose spokesman said that sales of their latest album were soon

expected to top one million. Previously the group's music was only available on the black market.

But in rock, as with every other aspect of Gorbachov's cultural thaw, the forces of reaction are always at hand. The youth paper *Moskovskiy Komsomolets* has just led the way with a savage attack on a concert at Moscow's first official "rock laboratory" at which condoms were blown up on stage and a chair smashed by the group Chudo-Yudo.

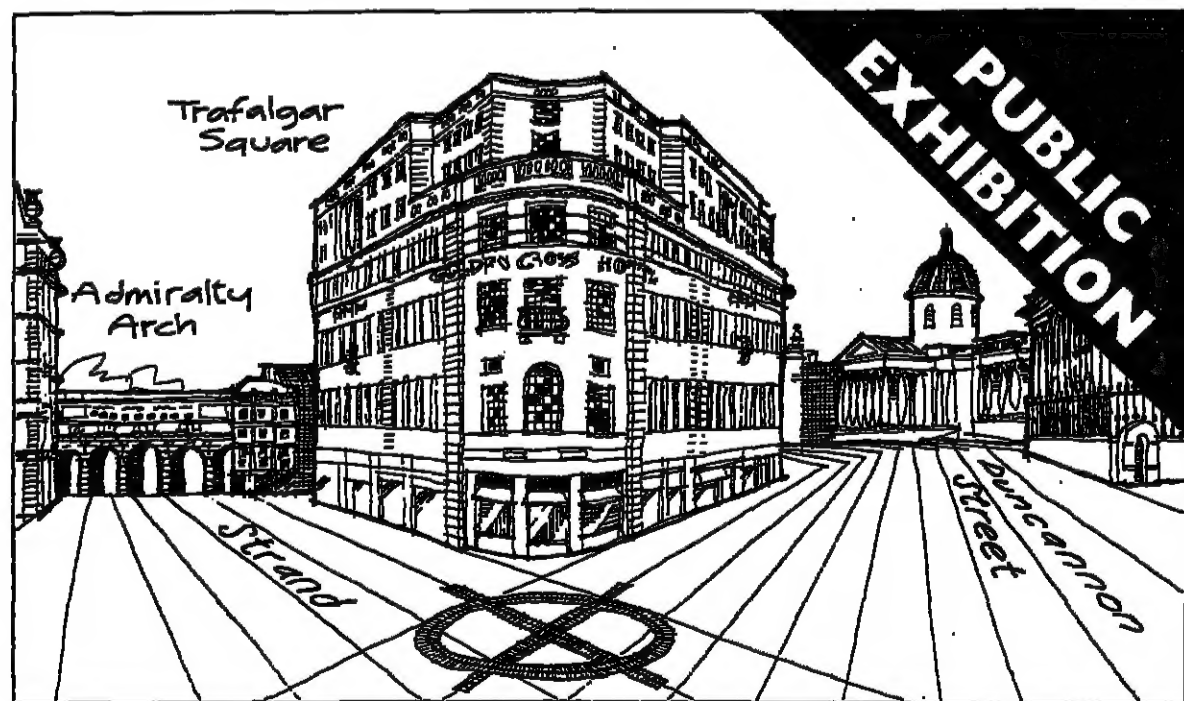
"Soviet rock music is undergoing democratic changes, which include permitting rock fans to openly support groups of their choice," the communist paper warned sternly. "But this process should not be taken to extremes."

TOMORROW

Red-style capitalists and free enterprise

WESTMINSTER CITY SCULPTURE COMPETITION

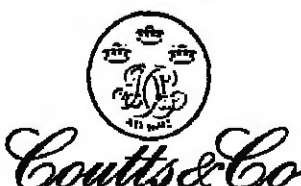
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The winning commission for this prominent London site will be announced to the public on Friday 27th March 1987

Critics dubbed it the Knock Nonsense but the remote Irish airport is booming

Try to book a flight to Knock in the next few months and the chances are you will be turned away. Astonishingly, the world's most unlikely international airport is booming in a way that even its most ardent backers never anticipated.

Now the parish priest who runs the airport in the remote boglands of western Ireland is adopting tough business tactics to turn that success into a real money spinner.

Father Dominic Grealy, chairman of the board of the airport known formally as Horan International, has ordered managers running the £12 million project to put the 26 staff on half time and to slash administrative costs.

"We are losing money at the moment and must reduce our costs to show a real profit in two years," says Father Grealy, whose main job is running the nearby shrine, where local people claim to have seen visions of the Virgin Mary and other saints.

He is confident that the future is bright for an airport which most experts, even in Ireland, predicted would be a giant white elephant and which became known as "The Knock Nonsense".

It was built only after an amazing piece of political persuasion by Monsignor James Horan, then priest in charge of the shrine, who managed to convince Dublin politicians that the one thing

Vision of a runway success

the west of Ireland needed was a huge airport capable of bringing pilgrims by the jumbo-load to his beloved holy place, and that they should find £10 million to get it going.

Not surprisingly, he was scoffed at even by those who admired his gall. But today it is almost impossible to book a seat on Ryanair's three weekly scheduled flights from Luton to Knock. 44 charter flights have already been lined up for the summer peak season, with many more likely.

The airport's success is due not only to the shrine. It has also proved a magnet for the thousands of west of Ireland folk who have friends or relatives in Britain, and for anglers keen to fish the clear waters of the Irish lakes and streams.

So many people now seem to want to fly there that Ryanair has been granted licences between Knock and Manchester, Birmingham and Glasgow, though the company plans for the moment only to dip its toe in the water by starting services from Manchester in May. The other two



routes will open up if the demand materializes.

It is even hoped to open a duty-free shop at the airport in May which would help to pay off the government's investment.

Monsignor Horan was proved absolutely right," Father Grealy said. "The 190,000 families living in this

part of Ireland used to take four hours to travel to Dublin to get a flight. Now they can go from an airport on their own doorstep."

Chris Barlow, managing director of British Airports International, which runs the airport on contract, is confident about the airport's future.

"It has been open for only a few months," he says, "and I don't think anyone predicted it would be attracting so many passengers so quickly. The measures which have now been introduced should be only temporary until the traffic builds up in the summer. And with the west of Ireland so poorly served by airports there is every reason to believe that it will be a real success."

Harvey Elliott
Air Correspondent

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1213

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|--------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| ACROSS | 1 Empty (6) | 2 Undulating (4) | 3 Absolutely forbidden (5) | 4 Indisinct (7) | 5 Brow (8) | 6 Slow down (4) | 7 Climber's snarl (9) | 8 Ear flap (4) | 9 Yugoslav capital (8) | 10 Firm (7) | 11 Anti-slide wedge (5) | 12 Russian emperor (4) | 13 Sickness (6) |
| DOWN | 1 Warning light (5) | 2 In the past (3) | 3 English conductor 1879-1961 (6,7) | 4 Desire (4) | 5 Receipt (7) | 6 Rapid (5) | 7 And others (2,2) | 8 Greyhound quarry (4) | 9 Sickly (5) | 10 Spoken (5) | 11 Row (4) | 12 Israel's commune (7) | 13 Ridge pass (3) |

MONDAY PAGE



For years June (left) and Jennifer Gibbons were locked away in their own world, refusing to speak. Marjorie Wallace (below) revisited them in Broadmoor and found them strangely content — and talkative



Silent twins no more

June and Jennifer Gibbons will be 24 on April 11. It is now five years since they first went to Broadmoor. During that time they have grown up and hardened. The silent twins are no longer wooden puppets moving in synchrony, eyes downcast, lips sealed against the world — as they were when, convicted of petty theft and arson, and judged to be psychopathic, they began their life sentence.

Now they chatter away nineteen to the dozen, smoking flamboyantly, interrupting each other and bursting into giggles. Their main interests revolve around their friends on the male side whom they meet at class and at "socials" three times a week. Jennifer wants to write a book about her boyfriend's letters to her. He is 28 years old, and in for murder.

June and Jennifer still share boy-friends and indulge in complex psychological games, but the games seem less deadly: they no longer hate each other or feel an overwhelming sense of rivalry and inferiority in each other's presence. "I am happy and contented at the moment in my life," Jennifer writes. "I talk (but too fast) to friends and boy friends, and I am no longer shy or have lack of confidence. I think I can be considered as normal."

It is difficult to know what has brought about their social improvement. Is it the discipline and rigid structure of their daily life? Is it that they have now gained the fame they sought so voraciously? Or is it that they were like lost children who are only now waking up to a real world?

June and Jennifer are waiting for me in the visitor's room with a tray on which they have brought a flask of hot water, milk and sugar and three cups. Previously the sisters were kept separate and I was only allowed to see one at a time.

June, in particular, would sit hunched and rigid at the table, eyes on the floor and completely mute. I would talk away to this human statue and receive at best a raising of the eyes for a second or an almost imperceptible flicker at the edge of her lips. It was hot in the room and the silence would become painful and embarrassing. Sometimes we were the only people there, sitting at a table a few feet away from the gorgons of the nursing staff, all watching and listening to our "conversation".

But many more visits and several years later, all this has changed. June greets me with a vivacious smile and at once apologizes for her lack of make-up. "I didn't know you were coming," she says. Jennifer was more prepared with dark red blusher on her cheeks, crimson lipstick and her eyes outlined in black kohl.

Both of them are eager to talk and ask questions. Although they are now

much more fluent in speech, they still talk at double speed with eccentric emphases on words. Even when slowed down, they articulate oddly, as though they have something awkward in their mouths.

For a while we discuss the three American publishers who are currently bidding for extracts of the diaries which they wrote while on remand in prison.

"I'm ambitious to be a writer," says Jennifer. "I can only write a page a day because of the drugs. They stop me concentrating. In a page a day enough?" June also complains about the drugs they are having. They are both on modest doses of major tranquilizers.

They tell me their daily routine in Broadmoor. Jennifer has made the most progress, according to the Broadmoor staff. Five years ago she was in the most punitive room on the "intensive care" ward where she was locked up for most of the day and all night, with only a mattress on the floor. She had been sent there following an assault on a nurse.

Now she is on York 3, the parole ward where she enjoys maximum freedom, has her own room with furniture, and is not locked in, even at night.

At 7am she gets up and usually takes a bath. Three mornings a week she attends school. On Monday there is English. Wednesday there is maths and on Friday, typing. She is working

for an O-level in English in the summer. Her typing (never her strong point) is not progressing well, she says, and I doubt whether her maths is either. The other two mornings she works with the garden team.

The highlights of her week are the socials — discos, bingo and table tennis. I show some surprise at the latter, quick, co-ordinated movements not being the twins' forte. "We just watch," she reassures me. At the socials, she and June sit together, drink orange juice, smoke, chat to their (shared) boy-friends and "laugh a lot". June, in her own words, has been "left behind". She is still on York 1, and does not have the freedom of her twin. She has her own room but is locked in at night. Her day is much the same. Her job is in the infirmary, piling up laundry. She says she enjoys doing this, and laying the cutlery at table, and cleaning the ward. I might suspect her new enthusiasm for the domestic work. I recall her long-suffering parents describing how the twins would be hopeless in the kitchen, leaving an indescribable mess behind them. They once attempted to vacuum the house (not very well) but avoided any other chores.

They both joined the hospital choir but, according to the psychiatrist, did not add much to the musical standard. It was probably a way of impressing a particular boy-friend of the time.

With the twins, one is never quite sure.

Jennifer goes to group therapy, which she says has helped her talk about her problems in public. She can even sit now in front of people without embarrassment and to prove it, she unwraps a chocolate biscuit and eats it in front of me.

Both are having speech therapy again and learning to talk more slowly and clearly.

It all sounds suspiciously idyllic. Jennifer in particular, has learned to conform and please the system. She expects that she may be transferred to an ordinary psychiatric hospital in Wales near her home. June is less optimistic. But both paint the picture of ideal inmates. How have they done this, with such apparent ease?

Before they were sent to Broadmoor, they had decided it was their redemption, their "Land of Hope and Glory", where they would spend all day discussing their problems. "Hi Doc", they imagined themselves saying, lying on a black couch.

"I see visions of Broadmoor on a warm sunny day," June wrote in her diary the month before leaving prison. "What will I be doing? Probably sitting outside on a lawn, sipping lemonade. Nurses in white walking around, lounging around. And I'd be free to sit there, perhaps sewing or knitting. Still young but more mature, more communicative, more flexible."

Maybe they are determined to make their fantasies come true. Broadmoor, which had at first proved such a painful shattering of their hopes and illusions, has been re-created as the dream kingdom which helped them on the road to recovery.

And however unreal or temporary that recovery is, there is no doubt that, at one level, five years in Britain's most secure asylum has transformed the silent twins.

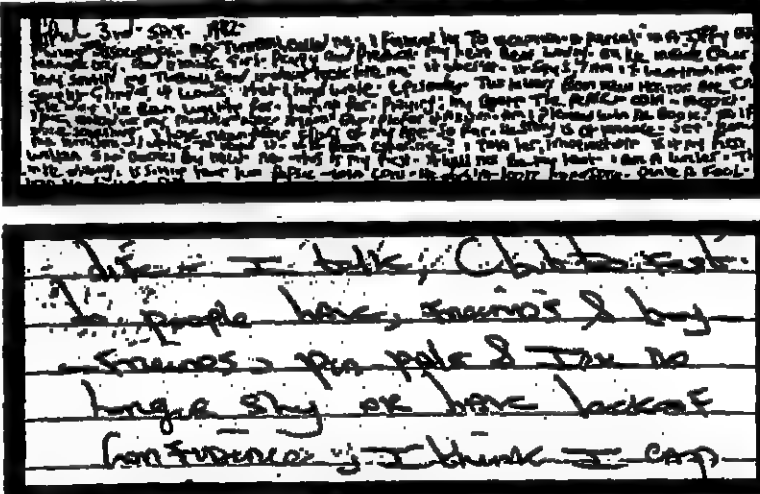
What do you think now about your past, the crimes and the fire? I ask. Jennifer takes this seriously. "In some ways I'm glad we did them," she says. "If we hadn't done them, we would not be here and talking. We would still be at home acting like zombies."

They start to laugh. The bell rings and visiting time is over. The patients collect their tea trays and file out. The visitors wait, eyeing each other but scarcely talking. We return through the corridors, across the deserted exercise yard, a nurse in front and one to look up behind the straggle tiny group.

Cheered by my visit, I turn to the nurse. "Aren't the twins doing well? Marvellous improvement," she shrugs.

As I said, with the twins one is never sure.

"I see visions of Broadmoor on a warm sunny day. Nurses in white walking around, lounging around. And I'd be free to sit there, more communicative, more flexible"



Hand work: top, an extract from the twins' diaries, written before their commitment to Broadmoor; below, a recent letter from Jennifer (both actual size)

Between the covers

Any way you look at it, it was an unlikely love match... a feisty American woman and a fussy old London bookshop. In the history of romance literature no one had ever before tried to pair the heroine with retail premises.

But that was the story, and 84 Charing Cross Road has long since taken its place as a minor masterpiece which has matured from cult book to television and stage — and now to film.

The story consists of the correspondence between Miss Helene Hanff, in New York, and Mr Frank Doel, the manager of the bookshop, and — unlikely as it sounds — it is poignant, endearing and moving. Words which immediately set Miss Hanff waving her hands in protest.

"I remember a headline in the *The Times Literary Supplement* by Sir William Haley no less, saying 'Can She Really Have Written a Masterpiece?' and at the time I said no. And I still say no. With the greatest respect to him, he got carried away."

Miss Hanff's book, published 16 years ago, has never been out of print. It has now been chosen for the Royal Film Performance today when the author, along with the stars, Anne Bancroft and Anthony Hopkins, will be presented to the royal guests.

Helene Hanff is a tiny frail figure, but she has lost none of the sock-it-to-'em spirit that biased the raw life into those famous letters. "I'm 70," she said, in a voice barbed by thousands of cigarettes, "but you print that and I'll deny it."

She loves the film — "although I'm not what you call the most objective critic on earth". Was that how it really was? She shrugged, her eyes bright beneath her pageboy



Helene Hanff (above) will relive her love affair with a London bookshop tonight — at the Royal

Film Performance

hairstyle and said emphatically, yes, of course that's how it was, every single step of the way.

The film company presented it as a love story between two people who never met, herself and Mr Doel. But the truth is that the love affair was between her and the bookshop. She had been back to see it that day. Now it is a compact disc shop, bright and lively. Miss Hanff loves it. They have the original sign displayed inside the shop, and outside there is a plaque. "To have my name on a London wall is something. Every time I see it, I don't believe it."

Yes, she said, she was in love with the shop. But she was in love with books too, and in love with the people who wrote them. "It wasn't that simple. I don't suppose human relationships ever are."

In the courtship, if that's

what it was, she assuaged the bookshop with all the self-conscious verve of a New Yorker. Mr Doel responded with the mannerly reticence of the English. But in the end, the sheer vigour of her good-will seduced him.

When she listed the names of the Brooklyn Dodgers baseball team and instructed Mr Doel and his entire family to get down on their knees and pray for them, even he couldn't resist. He suggested that she might care to reciprocate with a few cheers for the Spurs — "the Tottenham Hotspur Football Club, to the uninitiated".

The fan mail still comes, and only the other day one reader sent her a Spurs scarf. "It comes down to my ankles and it's perfectly beautiful," she said.

In the course of earning a living over a typewriter, Miss Hanff has written everything from film scripts to encyclopaedia entries, and she never thought her letters would bring her recognition. She set them down originally as a magazine article. It never crossed her mind that they would become a book.

What is the secret of its success? She believes that it is that it came on the heels of the Sixties revolution, reminding readers of kinder and quieter times, and people.

Is she still writing? Maybe she is, maybe she isn't. "I have a mess in my typewriter. If it isn't going well I take it out, and say OK, you're retired. If it does go well, I'm back in business."

"But I will never ever believe all the extravagant things that are said about me. Because for too many years I was a busted flat, and I didn't change overnight."

Colin Duncan

Files which bind



PENNY PERRICK

out a rectangle, put a snap-faster on it, and voila — a personal organization system.

I suspect that Filofaxes come to take after their owners, like dogs. This is why my own binder is a disorganized mess with yellowing snapshots of former husbands where my credit cards should be, and poems scrawled on the lined sheets for recording important decisions, and a

chart giving international dress sizes (although I only ever go to Ireland, where Aran sweaters are one size that fits all).

So I was longing to visit Harrods' Small Leather Department to listen to Professor John Adair ("an internationally known authority on management and leadership development") give a talk on a new Filofax product called *Freeform* which "takes the idea of time management out of the business school and into the home and day-to-day environment". Unfortunately, somebody was not using their personal organization system properly. Professor Adair's talk, scheduled for Tuesday, was suddenly postponed for a day — a day when my Filofax was loaded with appointments. "What happened?" I snarled at the nice press officer. "Didn't you all consult your Filofaxes before sending out the invitations?"

"Well, you know how it is," she said. "Someone took a telephone message from somebody else, and somehow the wrong date got put on a press release."

Of course I know how it is. How it is, is that people like Professor Adair can use words like "prioritize" and "core diary" until they are blue in the face without being able to change life into time-management with one click of a ring-binder.

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ANNE BANCROFT ANTHONY HOPKINS

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And a man she's never met...

84 CHARING CROSS ROAD

Arthur story.

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Crowded marriage beds

Marriage lore claims "two people become one" but every marriage counsellor knows the real question is "which one?"

A wedding is more than the union of two men with one woman. It is the union of two different sets of family values, expectations and styles of behaviour. It also attempts to provide an "emotional bank account" upon which two people of differing maturities may draw simultaneously. That is why it often leads to broken hearts and a sense of personal bankruptcy.

For example, Mr and Mrs Staerck, of Leighton Buzzard, are perhaps still in the dark as to why their marriage ended in divorce last Wednesday. It's obvious that brute violence by the stronger Mr Staerck towards his spouse was the immediate cause. On several occasions he hit and kicked her violently, as Mrs Justice Booth said in the Family Division of the High Court, and no woman (or man) should have to live with blows for company. But underneath the obvious there is evidence of a problem affecting all those who live in wedlock.

Mr Staerck put it as bluntly as his name suggests. He drew up a "contract" compelling his wife to ration all contact with her parents, whom he blames for undermining his relationship.

The bizarre divorce case of the Staercks highlights an issue every couple faces after the wedding.

ship. The eight-clause terms included: never speaking their names in his presence; never staying overnight at their house (thus depriving him of a cooked meal), except on five agreed nights per year; never purchasing presents for them out of the housekeeping budget; and agreeing to take only two days off from formal wifely service to cope with parental bereavement. Mrs Staerck signed this document, and sent a copy to her parents.

The problem is all about emotional power and family loyalty. Friend said "when two people make love there are at least four people present": the two carrying out the action and those they fantasize about, one of whom can be the negative figure of mother or father saying "no". Others have upped the number of mental presences to six — including all the parents of the couple.

As a counsellor, I do not recommend that you take your parents with you on honeymoon; nor call them for a recipe before each meal; nor

ask them to appraise your marriage partner's warts, performance and annual income. At the same time, you can never cease to be your parents' child; and this is the issue thrown into relief by the case of the Staercks.

Clearly, Mr Staerck's family tended to favour male dominance, and he probably assumed that his need to be nurtured was a right under the marriage contract, rather than the bonus of mutual happiness. His behaviour suggests that he actually wanted his wife to declare his priority over her family — a request which could be made effectively. Unfortunately, he knew of no language to present this wish in an acceptable way.

Dr Robert Chester, of Hull University, is a marriage researcher who concluded a major survey of Britain's family dynamics by suggesting that the only significant force keeping a husband and wife together nowadays is the quality of their relationship. This includes a recognition of the need to communicate how you feel about your loved one's actions. If you want your marriage to last you can begin to question and transcend what you learnt at your parents' knees.

Unlike the Staercks.

Phillip Hodson
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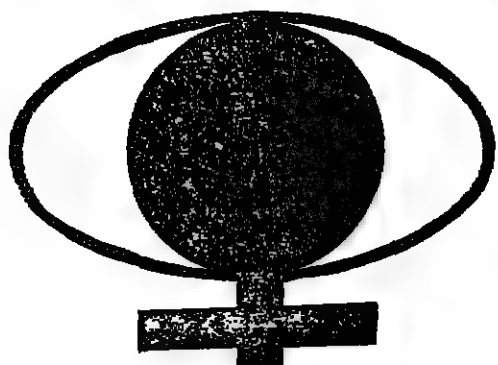
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More growth, new markets

Britain uses half a million tonnes of copper a year. The use ranges from building and construction to engineering and from agriculture to applications in fish-farming.

It is a commodity whose conductive properties make it fundamental in many sectors of industry. That means that the producers and semi-fabricators have to live with the fluctuations in the world economy, exchange rates and competition from metals such as aluminium and, lately, the development of fibre optics.

It means that the copper industry has always to be on the alert. Morgan Davies, managing director of the Copper Development Association, says: "We know that we must remain competitive in costs. We also know that we must continue with new developments to find new markets."

"The scale of the copper industry's current efforts to protect, let alone expand its markets, is inadequate when measured against the magnitude of the task and the aggressiveness of its competitors."

There is, it appears, price stability after the mid-1970s surge when stockpiling reached a record high of 12 weeks to protect against the inflationary spiral. Consumers, traders and producers today talk of stocks held by producers, rod mills and brass mills as about eight weeks.

But prices depend on several factors. Though there is a world surplus, with first-quarter demand higher than a year ago, and consumers buying on

an as-needed basis, the market is prone to tightness.

Anthony Hodges, head of research for Rudolf Wolf and Co, the metal-broking firm, believes we are witnessing the bottom of the business cycle for metals. He is optimistic that the prospects for growth are high.

But that stability is very much related to events in South Africa. The mines of the Copper Belt in Zambia and Zaire produce 15 per cent of the free world's copper and have depended largely on the goodwill of the South Africans for shipping the metal out to the West. Last week, however, Zambia announced that it had stopped sending copper to South Africa.

Already little Zambian copper has reached Europe this year and there are delays of copper from Chile, now the biggest producer. But dealers report that there are plenty of stocks in the London Metal Exchange warehouses and that demand is hardly rip-roaring.

The copper industry is facing up to the competition of aluminium. Though copper's conductivity is almost 50 per cent better than aluminium, the latter's density is about a third of copper's. Aluminium on a weight-to-weight basis is almost twice as conductive as copper, but copper is less bulky — opening new areas for development such as in cladding on oil rigs and ship hulls.

The use of copper in the electrical and building sectors is expected to grow with the continuous development of applications. Telecommunications, one of the fastest-growing industries, has been a



Open-pit mining of copper-molybdenum ore at a site in British Columbia, Canada

significant user of copper, particularly in the United States and western Europe. But its dominant position is being challenged with the development of fibre optics.

Copper carrier systems have been refined greatly to meet the challenge, but it still requires, for instance, 1,350 lb of copper to transmit 672 voice channels 3½ miles on two pairs of wires, whereas the same load can be carried by fibres from 1 lb of glass.

Worldwide, the use of fibre optics in telecommunications

represents about 10 per cent of the market and is expected to grow. Mr Davies comments: "There will still be a demand for copper, particularly for its use in lines under water."

The building construction sector is the other main end-user, especially in building wire, plumbing and heating tube.

There are areas of technological development which continue to open up new markets for copper, not only because of its conductive

properties but because of its malleability.

There is the development of the super conductors, electrical power — the copper industry is advancing the advantages of using radiators in power stations for water-cooling — heat-recovery systems and also its use in energy-conservation programmes such as solar heating.

These trends, says Mr Davies, are wholly favourable to copper because of its inherent properties.

A buzz from electricity

ogy, is by no means complacent.

The scale of the copper industry's current efforts to protect, let alone expand its markets, is inadequate when measured against the magnitude of the task and the aggressiveness of its competitors, he says.

Current annual expenditure on market development and promotion in the UK, and western Europe generally, by the copper producers that supply this market (2.8 million tonnes of refined copper annually) represents less than 0.1 per cent of sales revenue.

Mr Davies adds: "There is, of course, no certainty that an expansion of promotional effort will guarantee an expansion of markets in the changed and changing circumstances, but it is surely the case that without an expansion of efforts, markets will decline."

He believes that, for the market-development efforts of the association and similar national organizations to be successful they must be based on a firm understanding of end-use requirements for materials and of the strengths and weaknesses of copper and its competitors. It is meeting those requirements.

But a lot of research and development is being undertaken. It has produced some fascinating results and applications. Imagine green house ventilators which will automatically open and shut depending on the temperature. It is possible through what are called shape-memory effect thermal actuators.

Shape memory is a phenomenon exhibited by a limited number of alloys, systems, including copper-zinc-nickel alloys. They have unique characteristics, the ability to change shape at different temperatures above and below a critical transformation temperature.

In other words these alloys can shrink or expand, so by using a device with the shape-memory actuator on the ventilator, there can be automatic opening and shutting of windows.

It is already being used with thermostatic radiator valves, liquid gas safety switches, solar valves and de-icing switches for air-conditioning plants.

They are cost-savers, like the thermal actuator excess diesel fuel being delivered to the engine in warm, start-up conditions.

And it is in the vital areas of cost-saving and energy efficiency that the copper industry believes it has a good future. In North America the trend is towards putting fire-prevention water sprinklers using copper in houses. Mr Davies believes it is a trend which will develop in Europe, the advantages off-setting the additional cost.

Because of its heat-transfer capabilities, there is a regular and expanding market for copper in combined heat and power systems as they develop. One company has produced a heat exchanger designed to recover heat generated by refrigeration,

which gives savings of more than 50 per cent in water heating costs.

Another company has achieved significant savings in fuel costs by producing a copper heat exchanger designed for use with gas or oil fired boilers. Cold water is pumped at a controlled speed through the heat exchanger, absorbs some of the flue gas to give pre-heated water for di-

rect use or for return to the boiler, saving heat which would otherwise have been lost to the atmosphere.

Another company has designed fittings to join copper pipe without the need for threads, solder and jointing compounds.

In the field of energy, generally, new areas are opening up, with the development of solar systems. Because of their anti-corrosive properties, copper-nickel alloys are ideally suitable for ocean thermal energy conversion and tidal barrage systems.

Mr Davies also sees a good future for copper in the electricity supply industry with the use of copper radiators for

New areas as
solar systems
are developed



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Ring members dealing in copper at the London Metal Exchange. The exchange has the lion's share of the international copper trade business, from producer to end-user. The century-old principal-to-principal market is to give way to a clearing-house trading system on May 29.

Putting the energy houses in order

The building construction industry is a prime consumer of copper, especially in building, wire, plumbing and heating tube. Together they account for about 75 per cent of all copper used in the sector.

It is an area in which copper is likely to expand. Though there has been a recession in the UK construction industry, from which copper, as a leading supplier, has had to suffer, there is much optimism for the future, not only in the sense of a turnaround in the construction industry but because of the development of applications in house-building.

With more emphasis being placed on energy conservation, efficient heat transfer is playing an increasingly vital role. The quality is best exhibited

by copper because it has the highest conductivity of all engineering materials and is corrosion-resistant.

This is superbly demonstrated at Broseley Estates of Luton which, in cooperation with the Copper Development Association, has built an energy-efficient house at Milton Keynes. It aims to show how high-quality, traditionally built houses, with the incorporation of high-efficiency, copper-based products, can provide great efficiency.

Estimated savings in heating costs of 72 per cent and fuel bills of 53 per cent are the practical results. It is estimated that the increased mortgages required to pay for the energy-saving features would be more than covered by the fuel savings.

Why the bracelet may have the ring of truth about it

The legionella bacterium, it has been discovered, does not like copper. It is an important discovery for the industry and one which is the subject of an official study.

The potential spin-off is enormous because if it is proven without doubt, copper could be used in heat-distribution systems in institutions such as hospitals and other buildings, not only because of its conductivity properties but because it is an effective repellent of so-called Legionnaire's Disease.

Copper has a long association with health, the copper bracelet around the wrist being a well-known symbol. But it was only 60 years ago that copper was considered an essential nutrient, and it was only 25 years ago that the first

good evidence of a nutritional copper deficiency was provided on malnourished Peruvian children.

Since that time much has been learnt about the metabolism and the importance of copper in animal and human nutrition. The indications are that further discoveries are just around the corner, particularly concerning the involvement of copper in several common diseases, including arthritis and cardiovascular disease.

The significance of such involvements in either dietary or medical terms will require much more research, but the realization that several diseases in humans are associated with elevated serum copper levels is seen to indicate the involvement and

likely importance of copper in human health.

Some of the diseases in this category, are Addison's Disease, aplastic anaemia, certain carcinomas, Hodgkin's Disease, leukaemia, malaria.

Several disorders of the central nervous system are symptomatic of copper deficiency.

There is little doubt, it seems, that copper plays a big part in the rate of foetal growth and early post-natal growth. It is likely that full-term infants are able to withstand the stresses of a mildly copper-efficient diet for several months after birth, whereas, in contrast, premature infants with reduced storage of liver copper are much more likely to develop deficiency.

Working best when the going gets rough

Copper, seen by those in the industry, as the most noble of metals in common use, has excellent resistance to corrosion in the atmosphere and in fresh water. The addition of nickel to copper improves its strength and durability, giving it the power to resist corrosion and erosion in all types of water.

It is the added advantage of resistance to bio-fouling, which makes it ideal for application in marine and chemical environments for ship and boat hulls, desalination plant, sea water and hydraulic pipelines, oil rigs and platforms, fish farming cages and sea-water intake screens.

Nowhere can the environment be more harsh than at sea. Sea water is corrosive to most of the usual metals of construction and allowance must be made for its action at, below and above the normal waterline levels.

Water currents also bring marine life to colonize structures, and the weight of seaweed and molluscs which is added can have serious effect on design stresses.

When gas platforms were being designed for Morcambe Bay, it was realized that the conditions would be even more demanding than those in the North Sea. The steel legs of the platforms had to be protected from the corrosion, abrasion and bio-fouling caused by the sea. And because the area is influenced by the Gulf Stream, the growth of marine bio-fouling can be rapid.

The corrosion rate of steel platform legs in the splash zone is typically 10 times greater than that above and below this level because of the high levels of oxygen available to corrode the wet steel, aggravated by abrasion caused by wave action which exposes fresh metal surfaces. Five millimetres a year metal corrosion rates for bare steel have been reported.

To counter-act this, steel thickness is usually increased to provide a corrosion allowance suitable for the expected

life of the platform. In the North Sea, the extra thickness is about 12 mm, which adds substantially to the overall weight and cost of the structure.

Cladding the legs with copper-nickel alloy sheet gave confidence that corrosion rates would be minimal and that the life of the platforms would equal the economic life of the gas field, up to 40 years.

In the early years of exploitation of North Sea oil, several of the platforms were equipped with steel sea-water

The economic incentives for the use of copper-nickel sheathing increase in deeper water and in areas subject to heavy marine growth, and may extend beyond savings in materials and fabrication costs.

Commonly considered one of the cheapest materials for pipelines in first cost, carbon steel may show a total life cost many times that of copper-nickel if it has to be replaced one or more times during an equipment lifetime.

Even on a comparison of initial installed costs, it may be more expensive if, because of the allowance for corrosion wastage, it has to be significantly thicker and hence heavier than copper-nickel.

The simple distillation process for the production of pure water has been in use for many years. Significant quantities of pure or potable water are needed in marine situations such as on board ships and oil rigs. For these, self-contained packaged units are often installed.

Hot fresh water from the diesel-engine jackets is passed into a heater tube nest made of copper-nickel tubes designed to heat sea water with maximum heat transfer and minimum pressure drop.

The generated vapour passes through a system of deflector plates and a demister baffle to prevent carry-over. In the evaporator, the vessel, water boxes, tubes and pipework are all copper-nickel. In the cooler, the shell, end plates and tubes are all of copper-nickel.

With the steady depletion of natural resources of finned and shell-fish, it is becoming more economic to rear many commercial species of fish in cages suspended in sea water. Most cages are made of net and nylon mesh, which despite anti-fouling coatings, become restricted by growth of molluscs and weed, necessitating frequent cleaning and maintenance.

Copper-nickel completely overcomes the fouling problem.

The benefits far outweigh first cost

services for cooling water and fire-fighting mains. The very high costs of replacing these as they failed by corrosion was overcome by the use of copper-nickel, which gives benefits that far outweigh the higher first-cost.

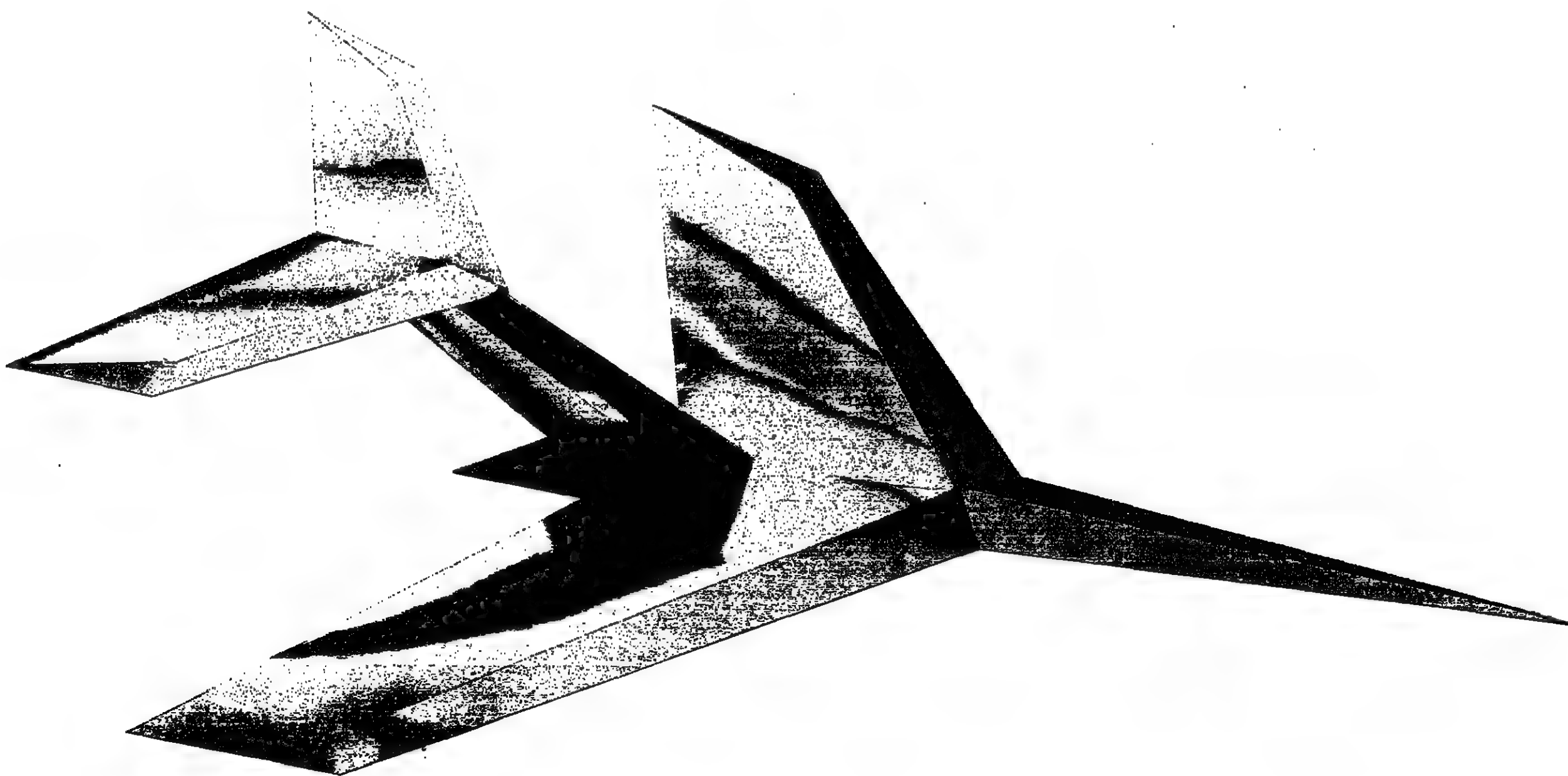
Copper-nickels have long been used for similar pipeline services in ships and have been established for many years as preferred materials for many desalination plants, sea-water cooled heat exchanger and hydraulic-pipeline applications.

The use of copper-nickel cladding for ships' hulls also demonstrates the value of the

Distillation process in use for years

material's combined attributes of resistance to corrosion and to marine bio-fouling.

Many small vessels have been built using copper-nickel plating or copper-nickel clad steel plating. There have also been many successful trials of cladding on the sides and rudders of large vessels subject to severe service conditions, ranging from the impact and abrasion of Arctic ice or the sides of the Panama Canal, to tropical waters that normally give rise to heavy fouling.



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airport, and for your travel agent's computerised booking terminal.

Copper is long-lasting, needs little or no maintenance, and is easy to recycle. Its proven qualities are putting it at the forefront of exciting current and future technological developments - in fields such as energy & energy conservation, transport & communications, as well as in medical science and health maintenance.

To find out more about copper and copper alloys, and the important role they play, contact Morgan Davies, Copper Development Association, Orchard House, Potters Bar, Herts EN6 3AP.

COPPER

THE VITAL ELEMENT

THE TIMES DIARY

Delayed arrival

Only two weeks after the Zeebrugge tragedy, a Townsend Thoresen vessel, the 20-year-old *Europie Ferry*, was busily operating the Larne-Cairnryan service between Ulster and Scotland at the weekend with an expired passenger safety certificate. "We are waiting for the new copy of the certificate to come from the Department of Transport," Dennis Gratton, Townsend's public relations officer, told me. He said the ship had been inspected and passed, and a new certificate granted on March 1. It was not "too startling" for an out-of-date certificate to be displayed although it had drawn his attention to one. But with passengers left to gaze on a certificate which expired on March 16, the Department of Transport could perhaps have chosen a less sensitive moment to be late to the postbox.

High price

Lord Mayhew, the Labour MP turned Liberal peer, is out to persuade the BBC to honour a fee unpaid for more than 30 years. In 1955 he was filmed by the BBC on a mescaline trip - strictly, I hasten to add, in the cause of science. With 1980's coverage, the BBC decided against showing the film, but it was dug up and broadcast last year by *Everyman*, which re-interviewed him. Mayhew is far from satisfied with his £100 interview fee and is now demanding payment for the original 1955 film, for which he says he was left unpaid because it was deemed unusable. Those who missed the sight of a former defence minister high on hallucinogenics can look forward to an account in his forthcoming autobiography.

● The world's politest washing machine became the star of a domestic appliance trade show in Cologne. The talking machine, about to enter production, recites operating instructions and even thanks you for closing its door.

Different stripe

Calder Valley Tories came up with a peculiar answer to violent crime when they submitted a motion for debate at the Conservative Central Council meeting in Torquay over the weekend. Bemoaning the public's loss of confidence in the judiciary because of lenient sentencing, the local association recommended that "corporal punishment be reintroduced for the murder of police or prison officers on duty and children".

BARRY FANTONI



'I imagine Neil's applied for the party leadership course'

Ecumenical

Glasgow's Catholic priest, Archbishop Thomas Winning, won praise from an unexpected quarter last week: Mick McGahey, communist vice-president of the National Union of Mineworkers. At the Labour Party's Scottish conference in Perth, McGahey spoke of his respect for the archbishop and his church, which, he said, "has a habit of speaking the truth". The archbishop is not sure what he has done to earn McGahey's praise, but returns the compliment. "Mick's a bit gruff, a bit abrasive - everything the Scotsman is supposed to be - but his heart's in the right place," he told me yesterday.

● A notice on the menu at the *Atlantic Cafe on Nantucket Island, Massachusetts*, warns: "In view of the prevalence of drinking and driving, the sale of alcohol will be restricted to those who have had too much to drink".

Jet nag

Aviation minister Michael Spicer is not a betting man, but he is about to make an exception. Flying to America on Thursday on a trade mission, he was surprised to be told he was sharing the plane with a racehorse. So impressed was he by his minder's recital of Rum Boogie's virtues that he intends betting on it in the forthcoming Kentucky Derby.

Field days

Successful British rock bands take it for granted that they will become household names in America, and now it seems that our best classical ensembles can expect the same thing. WNCN ("New York's younger classical music station") plays so many recordings by the Academy of St Martin-in-the-Fields that the orchestra is often announced as "The Academy of You Know Who in the You Know Where". "We might even use it ourselves," says a spokesman in London, clearly flattered.

PHS

Bias: where TV is guilty

John Birt, who is to become the BBC's Deputy Director-General with special responsibility for news and current affairs, wrote a series of highly acclaimed articles for *The Times* in 1975 - some with Peter Jay - on television coverage of the main events and issues of the day. This is an edited version of the first

items in a span of about half an hour. As a result the focus in any one story is extremely narrow. But unfortunately the most important stories of the moment, for example, stories about the economy or Northern Ireland or the EEC or the Middle East or oil, suffer from such a narrow treatment.

Our economic problems, for instance, manifest themselves in a wide variety of symptoms - deteriorating balance of payments, a sinking pound, rising unemployment, accelerating inflation and so on. The news, devoting two minutes on successive nights to the latest unemployment figures or the state of the stock market, with no time to put the story in context, gives the viewer no sense of how one problem relates to another. It is more likely to leave him confused and uneasy.

Feature journalism tends to concentrate on one aspect or one instance of a major problem rather than on that problem as a whole. Feature journalists tend to make a film about a particular instance of famine rather than about the world food problem. They expose the dangers of particular nuclear reactors rather than examine what the government's energy policy is or could be.

The constant emphasis placed on societies' ills by television feature journalists, with little or no attempt to seek out the root causes or discuss the ways by which the sore might be removed, may even be dangerous. It may contribute to the alienation felt by the victims of societies' inadequacies and imperfections.

Bad feature journalism encourages the victims (and most of us are victims of something or other) not to relate their problems to those of society as a whole and to conceal from ourselves how

often one man's grievance is another man's right.

Issue journalism aims to go beyond the context provided by the feature journalist to look at such subjects as the related components of our economic problems or what our housing policy should be. Trying to get to grips with the often bewildering complexity of modern problems such as these is a formidable task, even without trying to put the result on television; and the failure rate is high. The realities one is seeking are abstract - macro-economic mechanisms, political philosophies, international strategies - and cannot be directly televised, as a battle zone or a demonstration can be.

This kind of journalism has many hazards. Attempting to answer a question like "What are the causes of inflation?" is intellectually very taxing, and issue journalists in television often lack the knowledge to settle on the right framework for asking such a question. For example, they may focus on pay control in such a way as to imply that it is the only possible cure for inflation. If the other variables of the constraints on the economy are not explained, the complex causes of inflation will not be understood. And, moreover, politically dangerous myths will be created.

Before programmes like *Week-end World* and *The Money Programme* developed production techniques for dealing with complicated issues, the journalistic tool almost always chosen for dealing with issues, especially abstract issues, was the studio discussion. Rarely has a technique been so abused.

These discussions are generally set up to examine disagreements, rather than areas of agreement;

and they place an unreasonably high premium on the resourcefulness under pressure of the participants. They encourage interviewees to abandon any attempt to discuss issues in a fresh and sophisticated manner and are little more than an entertaining way of feeding the viewer's already existing prejudices.

But even when that small proportion of issue journalism which does not rely solely on studio discussion is successful, it faces a further obstacle. It runs the risk of being boring. A well-made report on a famine will be more watchable than a report on the world food problem.

The main consequence of this is that most television journalists and those who schedule programmes prefer story to issue journalism. In television as a whole there are few issue-oriented programmes. And ironically most of these are scheduled far less favourably than the very news and feature stories which issue journalism seeks to put into perspective.

I believe that the various forms and techniques of television journalism - news programmes, feature reports, the presentation and discussion of issues - can all too easily conspire together to create a bias against their audience's understanding of the society in which it lives.

I believe that a fundamental re-examination of the present organization of television news and current affairs is necessary if we are to correct the bias against understanding which the present system produces.

We should redesign television news programmes so that they devote more time than they presently do to the main stories of the day, and so that these stories are put in the fullest possible context in the time available. Feature programmes must be organized so that they are more aware of the need to find a relevant focus. And the broadcasting organizations should ensure that there are more programmes which deal with issues than there are at the moment.

This article was written when the author was Head of Current Affairs at London Weekend Television. He is currently LWT's Director of Programmes.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

Candour, Mr Callaghan

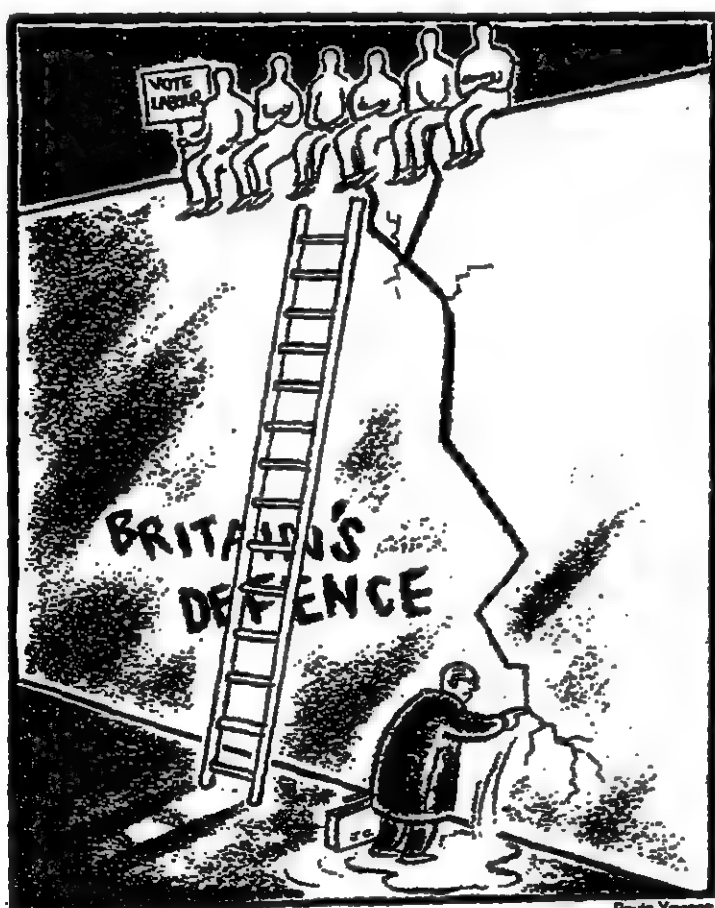
There is something exquisitely symbolic about the explosion in the Labour Party which followed Mr Callaghan's mild, calm, indirect and unsurprising comments on his party's defence policy. From left to right there was not a word about the policy; the only topic discussed was Jim's blowing of the puff. I do not expect to see a better demonstration of the fact that even the dimmest member of the party (Mr Prescott, I presume) has by now realized that the policy is unlikely to commend itself to anybody in the country except those who cannot count up to 20 without taking their socks off. Certainly Mr Kinnock has realized it, but his assurances about the timing of a Labour government's closure of the US nuclear bases are no more than a gloss on his party's policy, which remains as unilateralist as it was before. But the episode gives me the opportunity to comment upon a closely parallel matter.

The Labour Party, it will be generally agreed, is composed very largely of human beings: Labour's defence policy will have to be defended, up and down the country, by these. How are they going to manage it? I cannot say. But I can ask. And in particular I want to ask eight men how they propose to square the circle.

We start, obviously, with Mr Kinnock himself: with him there is little difficulty. He truly does believe that his party's defence policy is a sound, logical and fruitful one. He was, after all, a convinced supporter of unilateral disarmament for Britain long before there was any question of his becoming party leader, and there is no reason to suppose that he has since permitted any more sensible ideas on the subject to enter his head, for fear of what they might find there; he can hardly believe that it is better - that is, safer - for Britain to be weak rather than strong, nor that Nato will be anything but seriously damaged by Britain's defection. Nor that Britain could long remain within the organization, nor that the kind of people who will crowd his back benches if he won the election would permit him the massive increase in conventional arms that he has promised, but the central plank of his platform is firm, and having not only swallowed the camel but declared that he likes the taste, he will not find it hard when it comes to proclaiming a relish for gnats.

So much for the organ-grinder: now for his troupe. First to sit up and beg must, inevitably, be Mr Healey. I have been, more than once, rebuked by friends of his for the harshness of my comments upon him, and I envisage more such rebukes before I have finished this paragraph. But *corruptio optimi pessima*, and those who have no Latin are invited to look at the last two lines of Sonnet 94. For Healey's slow death of honour has in it the elements of real tragedy: he was a man who had greatness in him, and threw it away not from fear, not for gain, not through ambition, but because it slowly became easier to fall silent when others were lying than to tell the truth amid uproar.

Even if Denis were to decline office, he has sold off too many of



the heirlooms in the attic of his conscience. He will stump the country, come the election, preaching his party's unilateralism, and few - least of all the unilateralists - will believe him, take him seriously or respect him. And serve him right.

On Hattersley few words need be expended. I am quite certain that he would never, even to get his bottom on the government front bench, take all his clothes off, paint himself bright green and eat his grandmother. Whether his grandmother - who must know him better than I do - would be equally certain is another matter. Let us just say that though he might jib at cannibalism, he will not balk at unilateralism.

Next, I turn to one of the most interesting figures in all Labour politics: Gerald Kaufman. In plain English, he is a scoundrel with an engaging sense of humour, but anyone underestimating either his intelligence or his quite astounding capacity for hard work will sooner or later have a nasty surprise. He has three huge advantages over most of his colleagues: he is incapable of shame (unlike Hattersley and Healey), he is never on the defensive (unlike Kinnock), and he can generate limitless quantities of spurious indignation without ever giving the game away by giggling, let alone winking.

He will not dwell upon nuclear matters and such in the election campaign: he has no need to. But when he is obliged to answer questions on the subject, he will speak very rapidly for six minutes, making a blazing attack on the Tories' disgraceful neglect of our defences and commending Labour's policies in such forceful, incisive and original terms that any impartial but uninformed bystander would be bound to conclude not only that Labour's

policy is a sound one, but that Kaufman himself believes in it. Now for another man who does not, but who, rather refreshingly, will not pretend he does. John Gifford has made clear, unequivocally and with scarcely a tremor in his voice, that his party's policy on defence is dangerous nonsense; invited by his seniors to shut up on the subject, he announced that he had every intention of continuing to proclaim the truth, and implied that he would do so even more loudly. I pause to point out the obvious: I could make a list (I rather think I shall, and publish it) of at least a hundred Labour candidates who agree entirely with him, but will not say so.

Next into the witness-box (which for convenience is sited in the dock) is Mr John Smith. As far as Labour politics goes, he is the very glass of fashion and the mould of form; modern, young for a politician of his rank, very effective, no doubt ambitious, and seriously talked of as a future leader of his party. He is not such a fool as to take the party's defence policy any more seriously than I do; what is he going to do about it?

I don't know the man personally, but all I have heard of him suggests that he would not be comfortable telling plain lies. But if the party is to survive and he takes seriously, men like that are indispensable; how is he going to maintain (as he must, should Labour be badly beaten) that the defence policy helped them to lose, if he has spent the election posing as a supporter of it?

Six Labour MPs, six Labour candidates. Now for a man who is neither. Mind you, he used to be a Labour MP, but went on to greater things, like owning the *Daily Mirror*. The *Mirror's* voice

is less heeded these days than it once was, but it still cleaves loyalty to the Labour Party, in the last few months more strongly than in the earlier days of Mr Maxwell's ownership. So far, the paper's line on defence is one of sturdy condemnation of unilateralism; can the paper rat on that position?

At the moment, the *Mirror* is certainly trying to mouse on it; somebody has dreamed up the notion of Labour going to the country on a unilateralist programme but with a pledge to abandon it if a post-election referendum rejects it. Even Mr Kinnock is not so naive as to believe that that legless horse would run, and the *Mirror* will soon be trying to stand on its head with its feet on the ground (very bad for the scroicall); its history will not let it abandon Labour, but it will let it abandon a nuclear defence for Britain either. Is even Mr Maxwell's celebrated agility up to the task before him?

There remains Jim, with more hopes, and crucial ones, resting on his shoulders than it is comfortable to think about. Mr Callaghan has many faults, and I have rarely been moved to conceal them. But a lack of patriotism is not among them. From his war service in the Navy, all the way up the greasy pole to Number Ten and beyond it to defeat, he has laboured for his country because of his love of it. Now he is retiring from politics, and he is entitled to say that he will take no part in the campaign and leave it to that.

But if he does not leave it to that, what is he, of all people, going to do about his party's defence policy? He has just made it plain that he doesn't believe in it; he surely despises those who drew it up, and those who lie about it; above all, he must fear for Britain if Labour should win and put it into effect. There are rumours, I imagine, put about by his enemies in his own party, that he has made some kind of shoddy pact, by the terms of which he will be silent on the subject during the campaign; his remarks in the House of Commons would therefore be his last words until it is over. I do not believe that he has done any such thing, or that he would remain silent on such a crucial matter, though it is possible that he will content himself with a mild rebuke or two.

Perhaps, but I doubt it. I believe he knows - how could he fail to know? - that his country's safety demands more from him than what he has just said, more than an occasional repetition of it. It demands no less than that he should tell the truth about his party's policy, and go on telling it, to his party's shame.

Jim is no closet Tory; he certainly thinks that a third Thatcher government would be a nightmare. But he certainly also thinks that there is nothing more important for Britain than its defence; except the watchman keep the city, the Lord waketh but in vain. Jim is not a man who, during his long career in politics, has often gone to extreme lengths to make himself unpopular. But he now has nothing to lose, and much to gain, from speaking up, and speaking the truth, and I think he will not fail the test.

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Wilfred Beckerman

Convalescent imaginary

Before and after the Budget, the government and its supporters have been telling us that Britain has been transformed from the sick economy of Europe into a great success story. In doing so they have ignored a prodigious quantity of evidence that tells a different tale.

First the assertion that the growth of Britain's gnp between 1982 and 1986 is well above that of other major economies. That ignores the fact that in 1980 and 1981 our gnp fell, in absolute terms, for the first time in recorded history - and by 3.5 per cent. In only two other countries (Germany and Italy) did gnp fall in their recessions, and in each case by less than 0.5 per cent. So our recovery started from a much lower relative level.

The counterpart of this was that unemployment in Britain rose very much faster than in any other major country - by about 8 per cent between 1979 and 1984 compared with Germany (5 per cent), France (4) and Italy (3).

This was related to another area in which we also chalked up a top: the size of the fall in our share of world trade in manufactures. Between 1980 and 1985 it fell by 24 per cent, compared with 14 per cent for France, 6 per cent for Germany and none for Italy. There was a slight fall in the US share, a dramatic rise in the Japanese share, and no change in the share of the other OECD countries taken together.

It is true that total investment has been rising since 1981, but most of this can be attributed to investment in financial and other services. None of this will prevent a continued decline in our manufacturing competitiveness which, whatever one may say about the need to switch into other activities, is what we shall depend on if the longer term decline in our economic position vis-à-vis the rest of the world is to be reversed and unemployment substantially reduced.

The only apparent success story of the past few years is the sharp fall in the inflation rate, for which the government continually takes the credit. But is this the result of careful monetary restraint? Almost everybody, including the Governor of the Bank of England, has abandoned the monetarist explanation of events, which is not surprising given the fact that the money supply was not actually restricted as promised in 1980 medium-term financial strategy.

Inflation has come down - in the industrialized world as a whole, not just Britain - largely because of the sharp fall in commodity prices. The government contributed only by adding to the over-valuation of sterling in 1980 through its interest rate policy and general deflationary stance. There is little doubt that

sterling would have risen anyway as a result of the second oil shock, but policy made it rise even more. This helped reduce the prices of imported commodities further, but only at the cost of making British manufactured goods more uncompetitive. It is the unwinding of our over-valued currency during the last year or so that is largely responsible for the resurgence of faster inflation.

Where do we go from here? The 1986 current foreign balance was had enough, but we haven't seen anything yet. Even at current high level of unemployment, the non-oil visible balance of trade will continue to deteriorate and in a few years' time the oil balance will start moving into increasing deficit. Within a few years our total current deficit could reach alarming proportions. There is no way that this can be met by the much vaunted expansion of net earnings from services which, in the decade to 1984, rose in volume terms by only 0.5 per cent a year, compared to non-oil visible exports of 2 per cent a year.

If we are to meet rising external deficits by borrowing (i.e. running down overseas net assets) we cannot do so with the impunity of the US economy, whose special circumstances enable it to ignore its net international debtor position far more easily than can ordinary small economies, such as Britain's. So what will we do? One solution is to deflate the economy and raise unemployment yet further (perhaps changing the definition a bit more). There would be no chance of growth at the rate needed to make substantial inroads into the current level of unemployment.

Alternatively, we may have to let the exchange rate fall substantially, thereby setting off faster inflation, in which case bang goes the government's one great (alleged) success story.

Meanwhile, although Mrs Thatcher's rejuvenating medicines (privatization, docile trade unions, financial liberalization) may be having the effects which are claimed for them, skills are being eroded, higher education and scientific advance is being crippled, and we will have lost even more of our world markets.

Of course prognosis in economics is usually as hazardous as in medicine. I fervently hope that the government's cures do work. But meanwhile one needs rather more evidence that the patient is really on the way to becoming a new man. To decide, in the face of many unfavourable symptoms, that everything is going well just because he has regained consciousness and is eating much more than when he was in a coma, is somewhat premature. And who knocked him out in the first place? The author is a fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.

Philip Howard

Middle-Earth revisited

In a house in North Oxford lived a Professor of English. In 1937 he published a children's book that became essential bedtime reading for the offspring of the middle-class intelligentsia, and grew into an international cult of fantasy literature for the adults and almost-adults of the flower power Sixties. It introduced into the language such mystical slogans as "Frodo lives" and "Come to Middle-Earth".

The fiftieth anniversary of the publication of *The Hobbit* is being celebrated with new editions and works of fantasy scholarship into the private mythology and language that Tolkien created. Thousands of Hobbit lovers are going to "a multi-faceted celebration" organized by the Mythopoeic Society at Marquette University, Milwaukee: the Hobbit cult, although it stretches from Japan to Peru, took firmest root in the universities of the United States, perhaps because they are more childish there.

It started the wave of fantasy books and films such as *Star Wars* about heroic battles between the forces of good and evil, or at any rate nice and nasty. For a time conscientious literary editors considered introducing a new category of genre: reviewing in addition to science fiction to cope with the flood of fantasy which Tolkien inaugurated. It has somewhat abated now, but the Tolkien industry is still extraordinary, with vast gazetteers to the names of Middle-Earth from Aragorn to Winterfirth, and books of dense scholarship tracing the roots of *The Lord of the Rings*, with chapters entitled "Frodo and Knossos" and "Le Morte Frodo".

It is time for a reassessment, as literary editors say on these occasions, or when faced with the necessity to bang out a column for their exigent Masters. Before embarking on mine I waited impatiently for the publication of parts two and three of *The Lord of the Rings*, chanted the verses and annotated the books in pencil with what seemed appropriate tags at the time:

*Couronnés de thym et de marjolaine
Les Elfes joyeux dansent sur la plaine.*

and even then thought the trilogy started better than it finished.

THE ALLIANCE
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THE ALLIANCE AS ADVERSARY

The onward march of the SDP/Liberal Alliance since its election re-launch at the Barbican in January and its convincing victories at Greenwich and Truro is now clearly reflected in the opinion polls. It poses considerable problems not just for Labour, which sees its more detachable voters slipping away to the Alliance, but for the Conservative Government, which now faces the formidable problem of fighting on two fronts.

The Conservative Central Council meeting in Torquay at the weekend reflected Tory disquiet at the prospect. In the 1983 election Alliance candidates ran second to Conservative candidates in 263 constituencies, while they were runners-up in only 49 held by Labour.

It was understandable, then, that Mrs Thatcher and her ministers should have concentrated their fire — and Mr Tebbit his venom — on the Alliance and sought to demonstrate the similarity between the programmes and approach of the Alliance and Labour parties. This week the Conservatives plan to dwell on the Lib-Lab pact, signed 10 years ago to-day, which enabled the crumbling Callaghan government to remain in power.

But the Tories are on the horns of a dilemma. It could prove a tactical mistake for them to attack the Alliance at all.

Certainly, it would be galling for Mrs Thatcher and her ministers to have beaten off the old Labour enemy, only to see Mr Kinnoch slip into power by a ladder held up to the back window of Number Ten by Mr Steel and Dr Owen. This would be the likely outcome of any further Alliance revival. For the more

votes gained by the Alliance, the smaller the proportion of votes required by the Labour Party to win a majority.

For the time being, the Alliance parties appear to be attracting votes from an increasingly demoralized Labour Party. But this is not the advantage to the Tories it might seem. So long as votes are simply transferred directly from Labour to the Alliance parties, cries from the Conservative Party about the Alliance letting Labour in by the back door will carry little conviction. If a vote for the Alliance puts Labour in, the innocent bystander asks, what happened in Greenwich? Surely a vote for the Alliance put the Alliance in.

While the Conservatives may be overjoyed to see Labour's vote reduced, they cannot afford to let it fall too far. It was, after all, the split in the anti-Conservative vote between Labour and the Alliance in 1983 that gave Mrs Thatcher such a huge majority. If Labour's decline becomes too rapid, then the Alliance begins to look a far more credible political force.

In that event, it begins to attract the votes of those who had previously assumed that a vote for the Alliance was wasted. The result could be a depletion of Conservative votes as, for example, those who would like to see the Conservatives win but who have misgivings about a Tory landslide, cast their votes for the Alliance.

It is always easiest for a party of the centre, or a party perceived to be so, to start a bandwagon rolling. The efforts of Mr Tebbit and his colleagues this weekend to brand the SDP and Liberals parties of the Left, the "Labour

Party in exile", reflect their concern to stop it before it starts.

The wisdom of such tactics, however, must be questionable. The Alliance thrives on publicity. Simply getting noticed is one of its biggest problems. The Conservatives may, therefore, be doing their new opponents a great service by their all-out assault on the Alliance. The argument that full frontal attack has done for the Labour Party and should be tried again is hard to sustain. Labour is being sunk, not by what Mr Tebbit and his team have said about it, but by its own mistakes.

Similar misgivings could be voiced about the Government's planned campaign against the ancient Lib-Lab pact. Millions of voters at the next election were barely into their teens when Mr James Callaghan was last Prime Minister. They know not of the Lib-Lab pact, neither are they likely to care.

Above all, perhaps, it is questionable how many people vote for the Alliance parties because of their policies at all. If the Conservative Party thinks it wise to mount a high-profile attack on the Alliance, it should perhaps focus on the muddle and inconsistencies in their programme and pronouncements — on defence, on nuclear power, on mortgage tax relief and on the costing of their borrowing and spending plans.

The chief advantage of the Alliance as the next election approaches is that it is perceived as something new in an age when advertisers have taught us to believe that new necessarily means better. The Tories do not need to take us back 10 years to demonstrate that it does not.

FINE GAEL'S BOLD CHOICE

Parliamentary representatives of Fine Gael who gathered in Dublin on Saturday to pick a successor to Dr Garret FitzGerald, made a bold choice. The new leader of the second largest party in the Irish parliament, Mr Alan Dukes, is clearly identified with Dr FitzGerald and that is not necessarily an advantage in the present political circumstances of the Republic.

Dr FitzGerald lost the last election to Mr Charles Haughey's Fianna Fail by dropping 17 seats as his party took the blame for the country's economic troubles. As well as making only sluggish progress in improving the economy, Dr FitzGerald is remembered as an architect of the Hillsborough Agreement and as the loser of several battles to secularize Irish law.

The choice of Mr Dukes will stick to the course mapped out by Dr FitzGerald. He staked his place in his country's history on the gamble that certain fundamental changes needed to be made against the grain of political habit and common wisdom which would, in the end, win a constituency of support. They included a shift from senti-

mental Republicanism towards gradualist nationalism, moving the Roman Catholic Church away from the centre of social and family law, and in general, forgetting civil war divisions. There seems no reason to suppose that Mr Dukes plans to deviate very far from these ideals.

Alan Dukes symbolizes the arrival in power of a political generation which has been formed in a world very different from that which shaped Mr Haughey, Dr FitzGerald and Mr Des O'Malley, leader of the new Progressive Democrats. Ireland's place in the European agricultural economy is now critical to its economic prospects and performance. Almost two decades of murder and misery in Northern Ireland have posed new questions about the ends and means of nationalism. Ireland is subject to a rate of demographic change unknown in the earlier years of this century. As far as qualifications matter, Mr Dukes' work in Brussels and his grounding in economics seem to suit the times well enough.

Fine Gael also needs a strategist. Dr FitzGerald's early years at the head of his party were spent turning a

declining organization into one which was once again capable of challenging the traditional hegemony of Fianna Fail. Mr Dukes looks equally well cut out for this task, which must now be started all over again.

Anglo-Irish relations have reached an interesting juncture. The trickiest items on the agenda have been shelved until after the British general election. But a number of the key individuals who put together the Hillsborough Agreement are already moving or leaving, and the election, when it comes, may — at the least — bring a new British Secretary of State in the North.

In the Republic there are a number of unknown quantities, chief of which is the staying power of the Fianna Fail government. Mr Haughey's plans for London-Dublin relations and for the Hillsborough Agreement in particular remain vague. None the less, the best prescription for the Hillsborough Agreement is a determination to build upon existing foundations rather than any attempt to go back to the drawing-board. The promotion of Mr Dukes to a leading role in Irish politics makes this more likely.

AN ENGLISHMAN ABROAD

If Mr John Fleming is not back in this country by the end of this week, the public will start to ask why — and with good reason. It is now seven months since he arrived in the United States, from Spain via Costa Rica, during which time he has languished at an immigration detention camp in Florida.

This is unsatisfactory for Scotland Yard who would like him to return to Britain to help with their inquiries into the £26m Brinks-Mat armed robbery at Heathrow Airport more than three years ago. It is also, no doubt, unsatisfactory for Mr Fleming, who was ruled an "excludable alien" by a US immigration court in January.

Since then he has continued his attempts to find another country he can go to — while Britain has done its best to persuade other governments to say "no". Last week, having reached (so it seemed) the end of the road, he was finally being deported back to Britain, when he was dramatically taken off the aircraft after some smart last-minute footwork by his lawyers. A judge subsequently suspended his deportation for a week while the validity of his Venezuelan visa was explored.

The issue is not as simple as it sounds. The police have not officially applied for Mr Fleming's extradition because

they lack sufficient evidence to mount a *prima facie* case against him — as required by United States law. Nor can they complain about this, since Britain applies similar conditions — and has indeed upset other governments over the years by strictly adhering to them.

Scotland Yard could ask the Americans for permission to question Mr Fleming over there — a request which would probably be granted. But Mr Fleming could equally refuse to answer them — invoking the Fifth Amendment, of which so much has been heard during the Irangate investigations on Capitol Hill.

In theory this is all very proper. But does it serve the cause of justice? Human rights is a glorious cause. The principle that one country should protect a person who is wanted by another on no more convincing evidence than suspicion, is laudable. There are governments in all continents where the quality of justice is less than five-star, and to whose merits one would hesitate to entrust anyone. But this is not one of them.

Nor is Mr Fleming sought for questioning over an offence which was in any way political. The Brinks-Mat crime was inspired by nothing more than human greed. If by

some chance he finds another haven which will save him from returning to this country, this will be very hard to understand.

In recent years Britain has refined its extradition arrangements with a number of friendly countries, including the United States. No longer, for instance, can IRA terrorists who are wanted for serious crimes claim political motivation to escape extradition from America. But the present position is not yet satisfactory.

The Criminal Justice Bill, now nearing the end of its committee stage, contains a provision for softening this country's legal requirement before extraditing wanted men abroad. On the assumption that this is reciprocated through bilateral agreements, the task for police in such cases could be eased (if and when the bill becomes law).

Extradition is a difficult and sensitive area, in which individual rights must be protected. But between countries like Britain and the United States or those within the European Community, some greater flexibility should be possible. The present comedy being enacted in Miami reflects badly on the law in either country and does the cause of justice little good.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Incentive missing in the Budget

From Lord Brockton
Sir, I believe that the Government has missed an excellent opportunity, particularly in view of the fact that an election is forthcoming, to rectify several of our more serious problems facing the country, both economic and social.

I believe any government, of any colour, has an in-built fear of seriously altering our tax structure because the bureaucrats require absolute proof that the new structure will increase, not decrease, the revenue. This dilemma is well known. Real change can only be brought about by courageous leadership which relies on judgement, not just mathematical proof. President Reagan has come to this conclusion with his new tax structure.

I have good grounds for believing that a basic rate of tax of 10 per cent up to £10,000 would be self-financing and indeed benefit this country and its people considerably. My reasons are as follows: 1. My area of south Hertfordshire is, relatively speaking, affluent and highly populated, but I find it extremely difficult to get people to work at the lower end of the pay scale because the financial benefits of being in employment are not great enough. A 10 per cent tax rate would immediately rectify this.

2. It is very difficult for the young to save on their starting salaries at the present basic rate of tax. It is morally hard to justify taking nearly one third of their earnings away from them.

3. Unless a job that is offered to an unemployed person is enjoyable, that person normally does not take unemployment pay. This appears the lesser of the two evils and the net income is not that much different anyway. A low tax would widen the differential and make any employment a better alternative.

4. If young people in this country have little chance of getting started on the ladder to success, then not only does the country suffer economically, but the social and class divides of the "haves" and "have nots" are further accentuated. This must be stopped and a low tax rate would turn the tide.

Classifying bees as pests

From Dr H. R. C. Riches
Sir, In a consultation Green Paper published in December, 1986 (*Air Pollution Control in Great Britain*) the Department of the Environment invited views by March 10 on various proposals, one of which is that section 74 of the Public Health Act 1961 should be extended to permit local authorities to control urban pests (such as bees, foxes, wasps or cockroaches) by giving them an order-making power to add locally specified animals, birds and insects to the list of birds that can now be controlled.

It is also proposed to amend part III of the Public Health Act 1936 to give local authorities the power to deal with the nuisance caused by bees.

My association deplores these proposals, which have such serious implications for honey bees and other wild bees, which are invaluable pollinators. Modern farming practices, in which hedge-rows and trees are removed, pastures ploughed, and herbicides and pesticides used liberally, already jeopardize the survival of bees and disturb the ecology of the countryside. It now appears that these beneficial insects are also to be threatened by local authorities.

Despite the serious implications of these proposals your readers may be surprised to learn that my association, which is the largest organization of beekeepers in the United Kingdom, has not been invited to comment on the Green Paper. We learnt of its existence purely by chance.

Perhaps your readers will be even more surprised by the bizarre ambivalence of the Environment Secretary, who wrote to one of our constituent country associations four weeks ago on another matter and stated that:

"The Government fully recognizes the importance of beekeeping both for the pollination of crops and for the production of honey. For that reason it puts considerable effort into safeguarding the health of bees through its research interests and through the food brood inspections and general advice provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. In these ways the Government makes a positive contribution to the bee sector which I think demonstrates our continuing concern about its wellbeing."

I find it impossible to reconcile that laudable statement with the proposal to categorize bees as pests.

Yours faithfully,
H. R. C. RICHES (President, British Beekeepers Association), 2 South Approach, Moor Park, Northwood, Middlesex.

Tactical voting

From Mr Wyndham Woodward
Sir, If the main parties object to tactical voting they should allow some form of transferable voting instead. Greenwich is not the only place where thousands of voters would prefer to be governed from the centre by a coalition in which present policies of right or left could be restrained by moderation from the centre.

But whatever party or combination was the next election vast numbers will continue to be unemployed despite policies so far attempted or planned. Politicians do not seem to have sufficiently grasped the fact that in modern industry a large increase in productivity leads to little decrease in unemployment.

This can only be achieved by common agreement that it is better for five men, say, to work four days a week than for one of them to work for none. Work-sharing should be very strongly encouraged, especially among women, many of whom would welcome a two and a half-day week. In fact for the benefit of many families it would be good for married couples to be persuaded by tax disincentives not to work more than eight days between them.

Surely we should move towards a society where workers perhaps earn less money but are compensated by more pleasurable leisure time.

Yours truly,
WYNDHAM WOODWARD, Hares Farm, Sparapenny Lane, Great Sampford, Essex.

R & D shortfall

From Mr Brian Gant
Sir, The correspondence on the inadequate level of research and development (R & D) in the UK has failed to mention its importance for our vital raw material: our children.

I spent part of yesterday morning in a primary school with a class working with great enthusiasm on the problems arising from the use of microcomputers to control a variety of devices, from model lighthouses to burglar alarms.

I spent the afternoon with a group of primary school teachers faced with the problem that in order to introduce this work to their pupils they had to obtain the equipment: about £200 would equip each school handsomely. Our solution was to see if we could get by on about £20 per school to get started and to ask the teachers to give up more of their own time to assemble parts kits themselves, in addition to the time spent teaching themselves this new material.

One teacher, faced with the difficulty of obtaining even £20, proposes to buy the kit himself. Yours faithfully,
BRIAN GANT, College of St Mark & St John, Science Department, Derriford Road, Plymouth, Devon, March 7.

'Polarisation' rules

From the Chairman of the British Insurance Brokers' Association
Sir, Contrary to the assertion in the letter (March 19) from Lord Bruce-Gardyne, of the TSB, the Securities and Investment Board's "polarisation" proposals do not deter banks or building societies from fulfilling any statutory obligation. They will, however, require that a branch act in one of two ways.

It will be able to act either as an independent intermediary, and thereby the agent of the customer, in recommending the products best suited to him from across the market (with the sole exception of its own group products, unless they are demonstrably better than others available), or it will be restricted to selling solely the products of its own group.

SIB rules do not require banks to take the latter course, which is the assumption in Lord Bruce-Gardyne's letter: each bank is free to choose its own route.

Far from creating "consumer bewilderment", the prime purpose of polarisation is specifically to remove any confusion in the customer's mind as to whether the bank is offering genuinely independent advice or acting as salesman for its own products.

If a branch manager in a group which has taken the "salesman" route believes that his own products are not suited to the customer, he can, and should, refer that customer to an independent intermediary company for wider advice. That intermediary may be within the same group of companies.

As regards commission disclosure, the independent intermediary will have to disclose to the customer either the actual commission or, if he is recommending the product of a company subject to an approved commissions agreement, that the commission is within maximum limits. If the customer asks the actual amount of the commission then the intermediary must tell him.

I am, incidentally, not aware that it is the current practice of banks to tell their customers the actual commission that they receive on the life policies they sell.

Yours faithfully,
A. V. ALEXANDER, Chairman, The British Insurance Brokers' Association, BIRBA House, 14 Bevis Marks, EC3, March 20.

Ferry disaster

From Mr Tristram Haupe
Sir, Your leader of March 16 about the Zebrugge disaster argues that though "ferries, ideally, should be fast, inexpensive and efficient", nevertheless "public safety cannot be subordinated to any of these aims".

Yes it can, Sir. It regularly is. It has to be. Coaches, for instance (already the safest way of travelling by road), would be even safer if speed-limits were 50 mph and safer yet at 40 mph. If speed limits on the road from London to Dover were halved, this would save more lives per passenger-mile for motorists than what is being proposed for ferries.

The cost, in terms of delay, would be comparable. And car-owners can already purchase greater protection, at less cost, through optional safety features available with some cars than modifications to the ferries could offer. The choice is left to them. If public demand for safer, costlier, slower ferries becomes apparent, operators are free to profit through meeting it.

Women at work

From the Chief Executive of Vickers Shipbuilding and Engineering Limited
Sir, In "A woeful day for the working woman" (March 14) Kate Brown reviewed the background to the recent Court of Appeal rejection of a claim that a canteen cook in our Cammell Laird subsidiary at Birkenhead should be paid the same cash wages as her male (or female) colleagues employed in a range of shipyard trades.

All are paid the rate for the job. It is also the case that girls are increasingly pushing many boys into second place, or lower, among our graduate and apprentice trainees. This is encouraging and healthy competition.

Let us be sure we concentrate our energies on real discrimination, that sadly does exist, rather than on inventing cases that cannot make sense but do bring the cause of equality of treatment into dispute.

Yours faithfully,
RODNEY LEACH, Chief Executive and Managing Director, Vickers Shipbuilding and Engineering Limited, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria.

ON THIS DAY

MARCH 23 1929

Four horses this century have won the Grand National at 100-1, the most recent Poinavon in 1967. The first was Tipperary Tim in 1928, when only two finished from a field of 42. In Gregalach's year the field was the biggest ever.

THE GRAND NATIONAL

VICTORY OF GREGALACH

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

The new season which was begun at Lincoln on Monday has already made itself famous. The Lincolnshire Handicap and the Grand National have each been won by a 100 to 1 chance. Elton won the Lincolnshire Handicap at those odds, and then yesterday Gregalach won the Grand National at those odds, and then yesterday Gregalach won the Grand National at those odds.

Further, each horse was owned by a lady. These two things have never happened before and, in view of the odds, I hope that they will never happen again.

And now let me give the actual result of the race. Mrs M. A. Gemmell's seven-year-old Gregalach won by six lengths from Easter Hero, with Richmond II, a bad third. Maleny's Belle was fourth. The winner was trained by T. Leader, a brother of H. Leader who trained the Lincolnshire winner, and ridden by R. Everett, who was until recently an amateur rider. T. Leader had won the race before with Sprig, who was in yesterday's race. There were 66 runners. The winner started at 100 to 1, the second at 9 to 1, and the third at 40 to 1. The going, although not so heavy as on the previous day, was still rather heavy. The conditions above ground were magnificent, and the light as perfect as anyone could desire. Indeed, there has been no such clearness at Aintree on Grand National day since Shamus Waghorn won in 1921. The field was made up as generally anticipated, but, contrary to general belief, the whole field were able to be started in one line. Indeed there was room for another dozen at the start. It is not possible to describe the beauty of the scene as the whole crowd dashed away to the first fence, the varied colours flitting up by the bright sunshine. All the low were over the first fence, led, I think, by Ballyhenwood. At the next fence, I am told, there was one fall, but I never saw it. So far so good, but tragedy was to come almost at once. At the third fence — an open ditch — a horse refused and ran down the fence just as Easter Hero had done at the Canal Turn a year ago. At once 10 or more horses were in trouble and slipped into the ditch or had to be pulled up. . . .

Clever horses such as Easter Hero have long memories, and many people wondered whether he would refuse at the Canal Turn as he had a year ago. No such thing happened. . . .

Later, Lloydie came along, having finally been got over the third fence. K.C.B. came down at the Chair fence on the race-course, and I thought Billy Barton came down at the fence before the water, where Tipperary Tim stuck on the top and could not get backwards or forwards. I am told now that Billy Barton, with Bright's Boy, was knocked over at the Canal Turn by a loose horse. We must now turn back to the leaders as they go out into the country the second time. . . .

At the fence after Valentine's Richmond II, almost came down, but Stott made a wonderful recovery. So far as I could see, however, Richmond II, in his mistake interfered with Sandy Hook and brought him down. Mr Hull's horse was going very well at the time and might well have won. Richmond II, now chased Easter Hero, and for a moment it seemed as if they would have the finish to themselves, when suddenly the whole aspect was changed. Gregalach came from the second group up to the leaders at a great speed and the race was soon over. Two fences from home he had overcome Easter Hero and Richmond II, and although he was tired, he was always winning on the Flat. . . . Mrs Gemmell bought the winner a year ago from Mr Laifere, a patron of Cauldwell's stable. Others can say what they like, but I hope the conditions of the race will never be altered. The Grand National is still the Grand National. . . .

Fields for scope

From Mr George Scales
Sir, As a farmer in 1948, I took a sower of 10s (50p) that I could carry a sack of wheat from the 'harvest field' to the Peldon Rose (Colchester), a distance of some 300 yards, with the 24-year-old vicar's son sitting on the sack. The bet was lost at about the half-way stage, when we fell into the roadside ditch.

In that era, every farmer I knew did his share of the humping. Yours truly,
GEORGE SCALES, Cobblers Pieces, Abbs Roding, Ongar, Essex, March 14.

Period return

From Mrs Sarah Cardeve
Sir, On returning to his old school yesterday after a long absence my husband's ex-English master returned to him a Gurkha kukri knife which had been confiscated from his elder brother while on Combined Cadet Force camp 24 years ago.

Is this the longest school confiscation on record? Yours,
SARAH CARDEVE, 26 Great Lane, Greetnam, Leicestershire, March 17.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

1

THE ARTS

Moving spirits of chess

"Move Nigel! Move Nigel!" implored Raymond Keene during his measured commentary in Saturday's *Speed Chess Challenge* (Channel 4) as Nigel Short's flag and fortunes were about to fall to that mercurial favour-wrecker of grandmasters' defenses and the English language, Gary Kasparov. Poor Nigel had been moving all day. He had even changed channels. Earlier in the afternoon he had struggled in *Chess Classic* (BBC2) to defeat what

TELEVISION

the *Radio Times* with rare understatement called "West Germany's enigmatic Robert Hibber". (Hibber speaks so many languages, including Finnish and Sanskrit, that he prefers to remain silent.)

The trouble with Nigel is that, though he has the appropriately modest, humorous charm to be a great British loser, such as our new tennis hero who was squashed in the fifth set at Wimbledon instead of the first three, he has an unfortunate habit of winning. Except, of course, against the world champion in the Channel 4 series. Again he blew a good position, mounting a spiky attack from his "head-hog" pawns only to run out of time as he was caught in the dazzle of Kasparov's counter-play.

It is a wonder either of these can play at all considering the way the programme is presented. The disco-dancing setting of the Hippodrome and their black and white dinner jackets are bad enough, but then there is the ordeal of the interview by Tony Bastable. Mr Bastable no doubt reveals his qualities elsewhere but he approaches chess like a Bret salesman at a miners' conference, determined to prove the dynamic macho image of his product. Saturday's game, he told us, disproved those who said that watching chess was like "watching paint dry". (Gene Hackman also used the expression in a movie to describe Eric Rohmer's films, but then, the cavemen probably used it to knock the first art exhibitions.)

I used to think that Kasparov's response to Bastable's questions — a phoney freefall spiced with short by-line laughs and a suggestion of meaning — reflected his inability to understand the presenter, but I have come to conclusion that he understands him only too well and it is his way of saying "I know Tony! Move Tony!"

Another annoyance is the way Bastable interrupts the fascinating post-mortem by the players. BBC chess, presented by Jeremy James with the urbane calm of a man who knows he will never tear his hair out over something as he has done to tear, normally, edits in running commentaries by the players. This time we only had Short's, as Hibber remained enigmatically silent.

Horses (Channel 4) suffered, however, from far too many commentators as, like a *Moxy* Pythons sketch, new faces kept popping up in funny costumes. Of course, David Attenborough in this week's equine-inclined *The First Eden* (BBC2) showed them how. Man's more distasteful attitude to animals, though, was again on view with Afghan polo played with a sand-filled goat. Nevertheless, if the polo players kept on *fixing it* (BBC1) had used one they might not have missed the ball so often.

Andrew Hislop



Thrilling resources: Michael Pennington (right), Patrick O'Connell

Zest, exhilaration and pride

THEATRE

The Henrys Old Vic

Together with the opening of the Swan, the main windfall for the classical theatre during the past year was the launch of the English Shakespeare Company. With characteristic energy, Michael Bogdanov and his co-director Michael Pennington assembled a crack company and mounted this major revival of the *Henry* trilogy, which now arrives at the Old Vic after a tour of 11 British cities and four continental dates. It is an occasion of zest and exhilaration by a company who are clearly proud of what they are doing.

Before I subside into applause, I must point out that this production is not the kind of thing you might expect to see at the RSC, as it seems that Bogdanov's first priority has been to sell the *Henrys* to people who might be turned off by a stage full of armour and views of old Eastcheap. He therefore has taken every pretext he can find to load the plays with instantly accessible popular imagery. The Boar's Head becomes a bakers' pub with a rudimentary punk Doll (Jenny Quayle) and a Mexican-crested Gadsdill; and, for the great ceremonial occasions, it is almost as though Shakespeare has been elbowed off by the *Picture Post* lib-

actual playing time. In the RSC's version of the cycle, every table, door and chair became charged with a sense of past events. Nothing of that kind happens with Chris Dyer's mobile scaffolds and semi-transparent back doors.

However, there is also a great deal of brilliant new invention deriving straight from the text: such as Falstaff's recruiting scene with a diminutive Wart who collapses under the weight of his carbine; and Mountjoy (Donald Gee) in his tent typing out his speech as a battlefield dispatch, and visiting the English camp where Henry tips him with one of the Dauphin's tennis-balls. When such ideas crop up, they are generally the beginning of a long sequence of scenic invention.

Nor does over-direction obscure the quality of the company, as an ensemble whose two stars are supported by a rich assembly of powerful personalities. Pennington's Hal, genial and self-tormenting, is a creature of warm impulse rather than cold calculation. As a prince he is at war with himself, which takes the sting out of his insults and determines the nervously spasmodic rhythm of the Eastcheap scenes. As the King he

draws on hitherto muted vocal resources to thrilling effect.

John Woodvine projects the Falstaffian essence of physical lethargy and mental athletics. First seen preparing a lethal cocktail from the last night's empties, he strolls through the play, knowing his wits will get him out of any situation, until his final crushed exit still wearing a cardboard coronation bowler. Left alone, he allows you to hear those great set pieces as if for the first time. So too does June Watson in the speech on his death, which I have never heard more movingly spoken.

Of the others, I must commend Clyde Politt's slack-jawed Swallow, Patrick O'Connell's vehement Henry IV, Andrew Jarvis's assorted firebrands and Jenny Quayle's peremptory French princess — a bold departure from winsome stereotype. This is a company to cherish.

Irving Wardle

● In the Olivier production of *Six Characters in Search of an Author*, the role of the Lady in Waiting is played by Hazel Ellery and not by Robin McCaffrey as I stated. My apologies to both artists.

CONCERTS

Philharmonia/ Sinopoli Festival Hall

Besides much else, Bruckner is the supreme generator of confidence: as his movements unfold, so each gesture casts a new span into the further future, so that the path ahead is made clear, so that one glides as if through smalt air. At least, that is normally the way Giuseppe Sinopoli offered a very different route through the Sixth Symphony, giving the impression that we were going forward with difficulty through dense fog.

It was a curious achievement to muddle, the sublime, and I am not sure how much it was intended, just as I am not sure how much Mr Sinopoli intended the orchestral sound to be so rough. The weakness and strain in the violins above the stave surely cannot have been meant, nor can the irregularity of ensemble that affected the scherzo in particular, but just possibly the unblended woodwind, the crude brass, the coarse strings and the thumping timpani, were supposed together to give us a high-fibre Bruckner: the big tunas were certainly, for

LSO/Chung Festival Hall

It was the first time the South Bank had seen Barry Douglas since he won the Tchaikovsky Gold Medal at the Moscow International Piano Competition last July. The comparative rarity of his appearances is some indication of the prudent pacing of his career. His refusal to join the helicopter circuit may be our short-term loss, but, as Brahms's First Piano Concerto showed, it is our long-term gain.

The last thing this work is about is solo virtuosity, and Douglas has taken time to recognize the fact. The hallmarks of his own increasingly distinctive performing personality are there, to be sure: the vivid and securely belated octaves, the resonant, arm-powered chord sequences, the serious and lucid passage-work. But, from that point on,

Brandis Quartet Wigmore Hall

It is just over 10 years since the Brandis Quartet made their first appearance. If at first public attention was attracted by the reputations of the individuals as leading members of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, it now rests firmly on the standards they have set for a decade. This recital gave simple evidence, should it still be needed, of their teamwork. As a quartet, this group produces a sound so mellow and warm that it seems hardly fanciful to hear in their playing the silky resonance of the whole body of Berlin strings. Inner parts, especially the eloquent viola, continually add depth of tone.

This distinctive sound quality was heard to special advantage in Beethoven's Op. 59 No. 2, the second of the "Rasumovsky" Quartets. It is a work that demands urgency and seriousness of utterance, both

that reason, hard to swallow.

But the confusion of Mr Sinopoli's Bruckner was not just a matter of sound: it came more importantly from a lack of direction. Taken quite slowly, the thematic string lines of the first movement had a bewildering shapelessness, beyond what one might have thought possible for the simple mis-placing of notes, and again provoking the thought that such an avoidance of the musically obvious must have some rationale.

Yet I cannot see what was achieved. So deprived of purpose, the first and second movements came to their endings with nothing behind them, and the utterly simple brass motifs that ought to be massively affirmative and salutatory seemed merely vulgar. Similarly the great contrasts of sonority were no more than local disturbances, and sometimes they were exaggerated way beyond what could be plausible, as when the brass first yelped and then erupted into the finale. This again was a movement in which neither the harmony nor the ostinato machines stored up musical energy, so that the great pause for breath in the coda was simply unnecessary and the music ended in nothing more imposing than vainglory.

Paul Griffiths

Douglas the soloist retreats and Douglas the musician takes over.

What gave this performance such authority was his concentrated awareness of the first movement as symphony. Douglas was sensitive to the piano's vital role both in unfolding its harmonic structure and in pacing the development of its themes.

Myung Whun Chung was on the podium. His choice of Dvorak's Sixth Symphony was a sensitive one, both harmonically (D major following Brahms's D minor) and from the point of view of character. If anything, his performance overplayed the relationship between the two composers. I would have been glad of a little more appreciation of the subtlety of Dvorak's orchestral palette. It is little more space for his melodies to breathe, a fiercer physicality in the Scherzo.

Hilary Finch

well satisfied by this performance, in which tension was maintained by playing of muscular strength and unanimity rather than speed. The chorale-like opening of the Adagio was beautifully poised and a similar hushed calm, achieved by an exact balance between the parts, ushered in the return of the main melody. The Scherzo offered a fine contrast between its light, playful opening and the truculence of the Russian middle section. The last movement went at a real presto.

Ideally Shostakovich's Third Quartet, a work in a very different mood, requires colder colours and a sharper blade of attack. Other performers of Russian origin, such as the Borodin Quartet, have made the opening movement a more brilliantly witty affair. But here, too, there was an impressive depth of musicality at work, shaping each phrase and blending textures with sureness of purpose.

Richard Fairman

Skilful farrago of tricks

DANCE

Dorian Gray Hippodrome, Birmingham

There is probably no way to tell the story of *The Picture of Dorian Gray* without words, and if there is Derek Deane has not found it. The problem is how to indicate Dorian's willingness to sell his soul for everlasting youth and beauty, and no amount of yearning in a spotlight can achieve that. However, if what you want from ballet is a farrago of theatrical tricks held together by a lengthy synopsis in the programme, Deane and Carl Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet, deliver the goods a lot more efficiently than the Eglantine Vangelis team at Covent Garden.

Davis's score, which he conducted himself, offers a steady flow of immediately striking tunes, even if they also prove instantly forgettable. Deane organizes his dramatic and choreographic clichés with immense gusto, and he has a knack for knowing what steps his dancers will do well. They are helped by having Roland Price for the title part, since he looks exactly right and succeeds in conveying both innocence and cynical depravity. Samira Saidi is perhaps too sweetly voluptuous for his actress lover, but that does provide a presumably necessary contrast with the whole-hearted roguery of almost all the other characters, which the company play with relief.

Peter Farmer's designs cleverly provide an impression of opulence without unnecessary clutter: only the two versions of the portrait are, inevitably I suppose, disappointing. This was only one of three premises given in the same programme. Graham Lustig's *Paranoid*, although slight, is perhaps the most satisfying. It is danced to Poulenc's Concerto for two pianos, well played by Hilary Bell and Stephen Lade. The music and Nadine Baylis's elegant de-



Innocence and depravity: Roland Price with Samira Saidi

signs suggest the Paris of Nancy Mitford and the somewhat enigmatic characters could be from one of her novels.

There is, among several apparently contented couples, a young woman (Marion Tait) who is disconcerted when she discovers an older woman (Galina Samsonova), but is glad in the end to seek comfort from her when playing off one young man against another mistress.

Susan Crow's *Private City* is about unhappy people in a big, impersonal environment. She commissioned a score from John Surman, who plays it himself on soprano saxophone and bass clarinet against the background of his own synthesized tape. It is mainly a pleasant, jazzy sound, leading to a number of showbiz mannerisms in the course of Crow's otherwise almost robotic movement to suggest the acidity of her characters' lives.

Lustrous singing

OPERA

Ariadne auf Naxos Covent Garden

Galina Janowitz has been all too rare a visitor, alas, to the opera stage in Britain during a career that spans over a quarter of a century. But she is here for the final three performances of Richard Strauss's *Ariadne auf Naxos* — the remaining ones are tonight and on Thursday — taking over the title-role from Anna Tomowa-Sintow.

Fortunately her appearances in *Lieder* have been a bit more frequent. And there was a touch of the recital room in the cautious handling of Ariadne's two major arias at the start of the opera proper. Mme Janowitz was careful not to put too much pressure on the voice too early and instead to let the muddy patches in the tone clear gradually when they occurred. The rewards were fine shading of each phrase — she is one of Europe's most accomplished Straussians — with a dark central timbre at the ready as Ariadne yearns for the embrace of death for the embrace of life. "Und eine Tote sein". But it was Ariadne's two major encounters, first with Zerbinetta and then with Bacchus, that really sparked her performance.

That Bacchus appearance is

John Higgins

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Rolling stones

The afterlife of Sisyphus, for ever rolling a huge stone up a hill in Hades only to see it crash down again, cannot have offered much in the way of job satisfaction. Or can it? Have you ever thought that, as eternity wore on, this legendary king of Corinth and putative father of Ulysses may

RADIO

actually have come to find a relish in his work? This was in part the theme of Don Haworth's latest play, *A View from the Mountain*, which the BBC World Service has been transmitting over this last weekend to its huge global audience as one of the three or four original dramas it can afford to commission each year.

In this version of the legend, set in some vaguely Teutonic 19th-century central European state, the Sisyphus figure is a man called Josef. As a lad he and four others for a lark had rolled boulders off a mountain on to the house of a local unconvicted thief. Unknown to them, he happened to be at home and was killed. All five pranksters were condemned to death, but at the last moment the Emperor commuted their sentence to a re-enactment of the toil of Sisyphus: since the boulders they had rolled could not be identified, however, they must roll every boulder in the valley back up the mountain.

When the play starts one of the five has gone mad, one has fled the country and two have died when rocks rolled down upon them. Only Josef, with his wife Merope, remains in the now deserted village to carry on the toil. Every day he moves the boulder of the moment a little higher up the slope until inevitably it slips and falls. Josef has not merely resigned himself to his punishment. "Too much hoping destroys the pleasures of each passing day", he says, suggesting something more active than resignation. Indeed levering and wedging great rocks up a giddy slope has become both an absorbing technical challenge and, more important, part of a way of looking at the world, of coping with his understanding that

"all men are sentenced to their fate".

Then suddenly an end to it seems possible. A passing friendly government official gets up a petition, a pardon is imminent, but to the document that Josef must sign the Emperor has appended a fatal clause expressing regret for "a lifetime wasted in futile labour". To Josef this is not the truth of the matter at all and he declines the pardon. Did Mr Haworth intend to leave his heroes considering the possibility that Josef had achieved not so much his freedom as the exchange of one servitude for another? I saw that as an implication and one made more potent by the superb performances of Michael Williams and Judi Dench in Gordon House's magical production. If your resources are as slender as World Service drama, you do well to spend them commissioning a text as fine as this.

Two excellent series are now under way on Wednesday on Radio 4. In *Legacy of Empire* Nick Clarke is describing the lasting effects of British rule on those independent countries that were once our Empire. As I listen, I recall the extraordinarily British look and feel of towns in Kenya I once visited, but Mr Clarke is digging deeper than this to find out what has happened to the bequest of parliamentary government and civil administration and what these in their turn have done to the countries which inherited them.

The other Wednesday series promises to be a Goldring extra-special. In *The Thatcher Effect* Mary Goldring is applying her particular brand of keen-eyed scrutiny to beliefs about this Government's achievements and comparing them with what an array of relatively unpartisan observers say has really happened. Mrs Thatcher has conquered inflation, hasn't she? Well yes, but no better than many others and not as well as some. The next three weeks should continue to substitute good information for a certain amount of mythology. Any programme doing that has my vote.

David Wade

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STOCK MARKET

(Change on week)
FT 30 Share
1598.9 (+15.0)
FT-SE 100
2017.5 (+17.5)
Bargains
57786 (48407)
USM (Datastream)
161.22 (+3.98)

THE POUND

(Change on week)
US dollar
1.6005 (+0.0260)
W German mark
2.9321 (+0.0161)
Trade-weighted
72.2 (+0.6)

US NOTEBOOK

Spending boom is at an end

From Maxwell Newton
New York

Personal consumption spending in the first quarter seems as if it is going to come in at zero growth or even negative, thus perpetuating the trend of stagnant consumer spending set in the fourth quarter of 1986.

Figures for January and February are in and show consumer spending up 0.4 on the fourth quarter average.

The collapse in the growth of consumer spending is due to the recognition by consumers that debt growth had reached a limit and had to be curtailed. Consumers have been on a spending spree during 1983-1986. This spree is over. The personal savings rate had fallen to 1.2 in December. By February it was 3.6, more like the American norm.

Meanwhile, the reduction in the trade deficit that was supposed to stimulate overall economic growth in 1987 is proving very elusive. The fourth-quarter revised current account deficit figures showed a continued deterioration, as did the January trade figures.

In the background, the Federal Reserve is continuing its policy of monetary restraint introduced in January. This change in policy can be seen in the collapse of M2 growth in February and the continuing drop of M1 growth. M1 was \$758.7 billion in the week ending March 9, down substantially from the January 5 level of \$747.2 billion.

This change in central bank reserves policy is the force behind the continued stability of the dollar, something that was initiated at the time of the Plaza II meeting. This meeting appears to have been the time for an important change in US policy.

Mr Paul Volcker, the Federal Reserve chairman, has the reins of power over foreign exchange policy firmly in his hands. He is ensuring that the drop in the dollar, which had come to be feared in the Fed as a precursor of inflation, is arrested.

While the US economy has shown little growth in the past year, the evidence has been sufficiently equivocal to keep the bond market off balance. The speculation in the stock market has drained funds from fixed income as institutional investors have chased quick profits in the casino that is Wall Street today.

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Current account deficit expected

Bank to hold base rates

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Bank of England is planning to keep up interest rates this week, to check market reaction to the February trade figures, due on Thursday.

Only a strong surge in sterling on the foreign exchange markets, as a result of optimism based on opinion polls suggesting a Conservative victory at the next election, would force the authorities to give in to market pressure for a cut in interest rates.

Although a half-point cut in base rates to 9½ per cent is expected within the next few weeks, the urgency for a reduction has eased after Friday's decision by the two leading building societies to cut mortgage rates.

Both the Halifax and Abbey National emphasized that they expected a further cut in base rates to validate the decision. But with the new mortgage rate of 11¼ per cent not due to take effect until May 1, the Bank of England has some leeway in timing the next rate cut.

The trade figures are expected to show the current account returned to deficit in February after January's erratic surplus, due to the effects of the weather on both exports and imports.

City analysts expect a February deficit on visible trade of between £750 million and £1 billion and a current account deficit - after allowing for a £600 million invisibles surplus - of £150 million to £400 million.

However, there are fears that the next few months could throw up some rogue trade figures, which could turn the foreign exchange markets against sterling.

As a result, the Bank is likely to weigh carefully market response to Thursday's figures.

Continued strong growth in credit, shown up in a 2.25 per cent sterling M3 rise in February, has also contributed to the Bank's cautious approach to lowering rates.

Foreign exchange dealers will also be paying close

attention to the Bank's intervention tactics in the markets.

There were clear signs last week that the Bank was keen to prevent sterling from rising too fast in the wake of the Budget. The Bank appeared to be anxious to prevent the pound from rising much above \$1.60.

There are strong suggestions that informal target ranges for sterling against both the dollar and mark were agreed at the Paris meeting of the leading six industrial countries last month.

The upper limit for this range for sterling against the mark is likely to be about DM3, dealers believe.

On Friday, sterling looked less buoyant, closing 20 points down at \$1.6005 and half a penny lower at DM2.9341.

The pound's rise since the Budget has been relatively subdued, largely because of Bank of England intervention, both actual and feared. Previous experience at attempting to hold the rate down to a predetermined level is mixed.

Loan tax plans anger the banks

By Richard Thomson
Banking Correspondent

British banks are expected this week to meet inland Revenue officials to discuss proposals contained in the Budget to abolish tax relief on overseas loans. Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, angered banks by announcing the withdrawal of the relief which will drastically reduce the profitability of many outstanding loans and make new lending more difficult.

Because of the seriousness of the matter, the Committee of London and Scottish Clearing Bankers is giving it high priority and is seeking early talks with the Revenue. The Revenue's proposals, sent to banks last week, on how to calculate relief under the new rules were described as "harsh" by some bankers who are eager to modify the Revenue's stance.

Until now, banks could apply tax relief related to the withholding tax imposed by some countries on interest payments to their total profits. But the rules are being changed so that the relief can only be set against profits on each individual loan.

Bankers complain that without the tax relief many loans, mainly to Third World countries, will cease to be profitable. They also argue that it will put British banks at a competitive disadvantage to banks of other countries in their ability to offer fine rates to borrowers.

Most seriously affected are loans to Latin American countries and Nigeria, the largest Third World world borrowers, all of which charge a withholding tax on interest payments. The new rules will also affect lending to many Commonwealth countries such as Pakistan and India, and a number of others, including Malaysia.

The Revenue, however, takes the view that the tax relief was merely a subsidy on bank lending paid by the taxpayer.

Saunders threat of legal action

By Ray Heath

Mr Ernest Saunders, former chairman of the brewing group Guinness, has made strong denials of suggestions that he received, or benefited from, any part of the £52 million made by Guinness to the Jersey company, Marketing and Acquisition Consultants.

Mr Saunders has made it known through his London solicitors, Payne Hicks Beach, that any suggestion that any part of the money went to him would be vigorously defended through legal action.

The solicitors will be looking carefully at newspaper reports following the issue of legal proceedings by Guinness against Mr Saunders and another director, the American, Mr Thomas Ward.

A partner of Payne Hicks Beach said last night that Mr Saunders, who is said to be in a Swiss hospital after a breakdown in his health, is both angry about the suggestions and categorically denies them.

Guinness began legal action last week in an attempt to discover the whereabouts of the £52 million. It issued a writ in the High Court against Mr Saunders and Mr Ward.

This sets out to discover whether all or any of the money was received by the defendants, or whether any part of it was transferred to anyone else.

The action is also seeking to make both men liable for the replacement of the money.

In all, £25 million was paid out following Guinness's bid for the Distillers whisky company, but none of the payments has been explained to Guinness's satisfaction.

It is believed that Mr Saunders' defence will be that he was primarily concerned with managing the merger of the two companies, and planning Guinness's future than with any of the finer points of the share support which was largely left to Mr Ward and another director Mr Olivier Roux.

It is expected that more details will emerge this week of an injunction obtained by Guinness against Mr Ward following the issuing of the writ. On Friday, Mr Ward obtained an extension until April 1 of the time he had to comply with the injunction, but its terms are still not clear.

Evered blocks L&N plan

By Our City Staff

The reorganization plan for London and Northern, put forward by the directors last week, appear to have been blocked by an increase from 22 to 24.5 per cent in the share stake held by Evered Holdings, which is bidding for L&N.

The plan by L&N, on which it is being advised by Demerger Two, depends on the support of 75 per cent of the shares, says Evered in its formal offer document. The size of its holding effectively rules this out.

The Abdullah brothers, who run Evered, forecast that prof-

its for 1986 were £10.5 million, against £7.871 million in 1985, and earnings per share are expected to have increased from 18.1p to 24.5p.

Evered's offer of 86p a share (compared with Demerger Two's lapsed offer of 81p) has been rejected by L&N, but the document accuses the board of being "inconsistent and apparently in disarray."

It also criticizes the sale last week of its strategic holding in Tate and says that if it wins control of L&N it will sell the healthcare division and reduce the company's exposure to overseas contracts.

L&N, it says, has many sound businesses which are generally well managed, but many have been impeded by lack of capital.

British Gas plans big research centre

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

British Gas is planning to build an important research centre on a green field site in the South Midlands to maintain its world lead in the industrial and domestic use of gas well into the next century.

The site will cover about 50 acres and will be close to rail and road networks. Estate agents have been briefed to find a site and local authorities in areas such as Corby and Kettering - which will benefit soon from the M1-M6 junction and the A1 - and Milton Keynes will be among those which are expected to make efforts to attract the investment.

British Gas expects to spend about £30 million on the facility, which will replace those at Solihull in the West Midlands and Fulham in London.

The corporation has been examining ways of merging the two centres for some time, but the others, in the North-East, will remain. They are concerned with engineering and on-line inspection. It is hoped to have it in operation by 1990 or early in 1991.

Conoco UK has made a



Paul Channon (left) may find himself having to mediate between Sir Kenneth Berrill (above) and Sir Gordon Borrie.

Caning for EEC in sugar row

By Colin Narborough

The European Commission appears to be dragging its feet over a report requested by Britain last year into the margin allowed by the EEC to cane sugar refiners, such as Tate & Lyle.

The report, drawn up by outside analysts, is believed to show that the cane margin is clearly inadequate to cover real refining costs. Political objections from the EEC's powerful beet-growing lobby could be behind the slowness.

Setting margins for cane and beet refiners is a Common Market responsibility and changes normally require approval from ministers.

The report, scheduled for the end of last year, should be published soon, according to an EEC spokesman.

The gap between beet and cane margins was highlighted last month when Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, blocked bids for control of British Sugar from Tate & Lyle and Ferruzzi, the Italian agro-industrial group.

He took particular note of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission's comments on the problem of cane refiners, underlining that Britain remained committed to the convention guaranteeing access to the EEC of a specified amount of cane sugar from African, Pacific and Caribbean countries.

The Government would press the EEC for "satisfactory" margins on a continuing basis, he pledged.

The MMC said the margin for cane is significantly below that for beet and the problem facing Tate & Lyle, is that there is much stronger support in the Common Market for beet sugar refining.

Channon faces rules quandary

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

Mr Paul Channon, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, is likely to be placed in another agonizing quandary tomorrow when Sir Gordon Borrie, the director-general of Fair Trading, is expected to report on new City rules to restrict the way banks can compete in the unit trust and life assurance businesses.

The Securities and Investments Board, chaired by Sir Kenneth Berrill, has issued "polarization" rules under the Financial Services Act which oblige advisers such as bank managers to choose between selling their products or giving fully impartial advice on investments.

If Sir Gordon opposes the rules, Sir Kenneth is likely to argue strongly that Mr Channon should reject the recommendation. There have been unofficial hints that Sir Kenneth, and possibly other leading members of the SIB, regard the acceptance of the main elements of their rulebook as a resigning issue.

Sir Gordon has to advise Mr Channon whether the SIB's rulebook unnecessarily restricts competition. Clearing

banks have mounted a strong lobby against the rules, arguing they would discriminate against banks which have their own unit trusts but whose managers traditionally also sell other companies' products.

It is thought that Sir Gordon is also sceptical of the benefits, in terms of investor protection, of applying polarization rules to banks. Independent brokers support the rules but others argue polarization might reduce the number of independent advisers.

The SIB and Sir Kenneth have heavily committed themselves to the polarization rules as a matter of principle. They argue they are necessary to implement a vital principle of trading under the Financial Services Act: that investors know in which capacity intermediaries are acting.

If Sir Gordon rejects the SIB argument, Mr Channon will be faced with the difficult job of arbitrating between the two. Opposition parties see City regulation as a helpful election issue.

'No BT sale this year'

By Our City Staff

A reduction of the Government's remaining 49 per cent holding in British Telecom - worth £7.7 billion - has been ruled out in the next financial year by the prospectus published in June 1985, when the first tranche of 51 per cent was offered for sale.

Although a further sale by a Conservative government is highly likely, it cannot be made before April 9, 1988. This was the date set down in

the prospectus and, according to a BT spokesman yesterday, there has been no attempt by the Government to alter the date.

In the financial year starting on April 6, the Government expects to raise £5 billion through privatization. As well as the sale of the remaining 32 per cent in BT, the re-float of Rolls-Royce and the launch of British Airways Authority are in hand.

ALC 'faces Stock Exchange inquiry'

From Richard Battley
Sydney

Alexanders Laing & Cruickshank, the stockbroker, faces a potential inquiry by the London Stock Exchange, according to the National Companies and Securities Commission, Australia's corporate watchdog, yesterday.

The commission also said it had suspended a dealer's licence for an employee of ALC's 50 per cent-owned Melbourne affiliate, May Mellor Laing & Cruickshank, and ordered the restructuring of MMLC internal procedures under its supervision. The news follows ALC's loss of Aus\$20 million (£8.65 million), its dismissal of a senior staff member and appointment of a new director to its Australian subsidiary.

The saga began in January when the commission ruled that an ALC purchase of 13.9 million shares in Humes, a concrete and steel manufacturer, was "unacceptable conduct." The commission subsequently won court authority for the shares to be sold.

The commission said it was making its material on the acquisition available to the London Stock Exchange after a request from the LSE. It is understood here that the LSE had decided to investigate the purchase independently.

ALC bought the shares, about 8 per cent of Humes, on December 2 last year during a market flurry in which prices reached a record Aus\$4.26. In the recent court-ordered auction, they were sold at a Aus\$20 million loss.

However, Unity APA, the investment group and failed Humes suitor, will partly indemnify ALC. The indemnity is calculated at about Aus\$6 million, covering ALC's holding charges of about Aus\$1 million a month, legal costs incurred by ALC and MMLC, about Aus\$1.4 million - the difference between the tender price of Aus\$2.70 and takeover offer of Aus\$2.80; and Aus\$748,495 ALC paid to the Victorian Treasury on the auction sales.

"At this stage, the commission has had explanation from ALC consistent with no wrongdoing by it," the commission said.

The employee dismissed by ALC was Mr Hamish Rainey, who was involved in the purchase for ALC.

The commission has exonerated ALC of improper behaviour excluding "any unauthorized conduct" of Mr Rainey. It added that provided ALC was not involved in any wrongful buying of APA scrip during the takeover offer (the subject of the commission's investigations), then "matters between the commission and ALC can be taken as settled."

The MMLC employee whose licensing to deal was suspended was Ms Brenda Shanahan.

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It is available to purchase properties up to 100% of their value, although sums up to 70% can be borrowed without a status enquiry.

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BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: Armstrong Equipment, Bridport Gundry, Burgess Products, Charlie Browns Car Part Centres, Magnetic Materials, Finals: American Trust, Berkeley and Hay Hill Investments, Bilston & Battersea Enamels, Booker, Bredero Properties, Brent Chemicals International, Combined Lease Finance, Derwent Valley Holdings, Early's of Witney, Forward Technology Industries, Freemans, Hawtal Whiting Holdings, Hickson International, IMI, Isle of Man Enterprises, Linread, Martin Currie Pacific Trust, Memec, Ryan International, Saga Holidays, Spring Ram Corporation, Steeley, Sumit.

TOMORROW - Interims: Alva Investment Trust, Arson Group, Ben Bailey Construction, Brikat Group, Chambers & Fergus, Close Brothers Group, Pressac Holdings, Tay Homes, United Packaging, Bennett & Fountain Group, Finals: Abbeycrest, Alida Holdings, Babcock International (results expected on March 25), Bestwood, Botswana RST, British Aerospace, Derek Bry-

ant Group, Clifford's Dairies, Clyde Petroleum, Coats Virella, CPU Computers, Davidson Pearce Group, Eddie Brothers Holdings, Equity & Law, Garfunkels Restaurants, GN Great Nordic, Hall Engineering, Hambro Countrywide, Johnson Group, Thomas Jourdan, Lopez, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation, Prudential Corporation, ReadyMix, Rockwood Holdings, Rohan Group, Standard Chartered, Tibbet & British Group, Trade Indemnity, Trinity International Holdings, Willis Faber, Wolstenholme Rink, Arthur Wood & Son (Longport), Woolworth Holdings.

WEDNESDAY - Interims: John Maunders Group, Finals: Associated Book Publishers, Automated Security (results expected on March 26), Baur Industries, Charles Barker (amended), BAT Industries, Benrose Corporation, BICC, Bowthorpe Holdings, Bridon, Britannia Arrow Holdings, Britannic Assurance, Davies & Metcalfe, Delta Group, Gibbs and Dandy, Hepworth Ceramic Holdings, Istock Johnsen

(amended), Iceland Frozen Foods Holdings (amended), Keep Trust, Lowe Howard Spink & Bell, Bernard Matthews, Northern Engineering Industries, Ocean Transport and Trading, Reylon Group, Smith & Nephew Associated Companies, Stag Furniture Holdings, AG Stanley Holdings, Steel Barrill Jones Group, Tricentrol, VG Instruments.

THURSDAY - Interims: Frederick Cooper, Lucas Minerals Oils and Resources, Sharea Fund, Molins, Really Useful Group, Sanderson Murray & Elder, Flaks, Arlington Securities ASD, Asset Trust, William Baird, Brake Bros, W Canning, Central Independent Television, Concop, Croda International, Ealing Electro-Optics, John I Jacobs, Metal Closures, P-E International, Pentland Industries, Rotork Controls, Silkstone Lubricants, Stewart Wrightson Holdings, United Newspapers.

FRIDAY - Interims: Bermuda International Bond Fund, Pifco Holdings, Finals: Boddingtons, Macallan-Glenlivet.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Northern rock goes

Shareholders of the Northern Rock Building Society, who go to the annual meeting at Gosforth, near Newcastle upon Tyne, tomorrow, will be in for a surprise. Instead of the usual rubber-stamping of the previous year's accounts, followed by tea and sandwiches, the society's chairman, Fuller Osborn, will be using the occasion to announce his retirement. The news is expected to come as a shock to shareholders because Osborn, aged 71, looks at least 10 years younger. It will herald the end of a 38-year career with the society which began when he was general manager of Northern Counties Building Society, Northern Counties merged with the Rock Building Society in 1965. Osborn, chairman since 1982, will be staying on as a non-executive director until his 75th birthday.



"It must be all these unemployed statisticians they're employing"

Gilded truth

The historic collection of 18th century enameled ware owned by the late Sir William Mullens, former head of Mullens, the Government Broker, was sold at Christie's last week by his widow, Sir William's widow, to his friends and family. Once said he would rather put money in his enameled ware than stocks and shares - a provocative remark, given his prominent position in the City. He died in 1975. But his belief in the investment value of his collection was borne out at its auction - the 518 lots fetched a total of £254,518, significantly more than the value placed on it by the auctioneers. The most expensive item, an 8in-long casket, dated 1755 and estimated to be worth up to £2,000, fetched £27,000.

Alas, the gobbledygook surrounding the computer industry has spread to the once-macho industry of shipbuilding. British Shipbuilders, attempting to stem its huge losses by niche marketing and the introduction of this week of computer-designed super-sophisticated high cost vessels, describes its new refrigerated cargo ship as "container-friendly".

Modern hero

Lay preacher and former Plymouth Brethren member Ian Clark, who departed abruptly as joint managing director of Britoil two years ago, is about to resurface. I hear, at Costain. Clark was the golden boy of the Shetlands following his time as chief executive of the Shetland Islands Council when he attracted large rents and other fees from oil companies using Sullom Voe terminal. Bill Forsythe's film *Local Hero*, starring Burt Lancaster, was loosely based on him. But Clark, 48, will not, I gather, be joining the building company's board. Instead, he will be reporting to the board as an adviser on the company's proposed North Sea pipeline system.

Wilbur Smith, the American best-selling novelist, is in Britain to witness the biggest ever first print run of a hardback novel. *St Ives*, the fully-quoted print group, is printing 215,000 copies of his latest work, *Rage*. The presses at St Ives are simultaneously churning out 800,000 paperback copies of the hardback he published last year, *Power of the Sword*.

Downhill

Have you noticed how many people involved in the Guinness saga seem to be winter sports fans and have been skiing in Switzerland lately? First, there was "Deadly". Ernest himself, who emerged unscathed from his skiing holiday in Switzerland only to take a tumble from the Guinness bumble shortly afterwards. Roger Seelig, ex-Morgan Grenfell, also squeezed in a fortnight's skiing in Switzerland and Tony "the Animal" Parnes has just returned. Mr Parnes, I hear, has been telling his friends that the outlook is "bleak". And he is not, I am assured, referring to the snow conditions.

Carol Leonard

Two-way Yankee bet on portfolio gains

Considering the strength of world securities markets in recent years, it would have been difficult for even the most incompetent fund manager to have failed to make considerable portfolio gains.

Although there are few who believe that any future bear market could be as severe as that of 1973-74, there are many who are increasingly apprehensive about the gravity-defying behaviour of their investments.

What could be better than a technique - known as portfolio protection - which enables gains to be locked in while ensuring an almost full participation in any further advance?

Portfolio protection, developed in the US, is a multifaceted technique which can be used in any market, for equities and gilt alike. As yet it has tended to be favoured by pension fund managers.

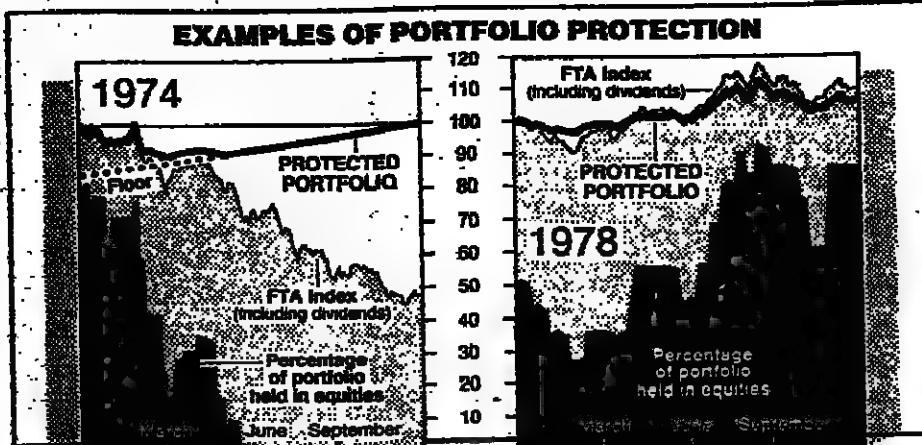
The basic idea is to vary - using a mathematical formula - the proportion of the portfolio invested in risky assets, such as equities, with the proportion invested in non-risk assets such as cash. Any time-scale can be chosen, as can the floor return which is usually zero. By setting the floor return below zero, the amount of performance foregone can be reduced.

Financial instruments, such as index futures, are used to great purpose. They have the effect of reducing transaction costs by as much as 90 per cent.

In exchange for this protection, investors sacrifice between 15 and 25 per cent of any gain in their portfolio. Importantly, the absolute value of their investment is preserved by the use of stock index futures.

Since its inception seven years ago, portfolio protection has gained increasing acceptance in the US. About \$40 billion - or 6 per cent - of pension fund money is now managed on this basis.

The British pension fund manager tends to treat technical



The chart shows that as the market falls, the liquid proportion of the protected portfolio increases. The opposite is the case in a rising market. By June 1974, the protected portfolio was fully liquid, thus preserving its capital

value. In 1978, when the market was rising, the proportion of the portfolio invested in risky assets increased, reflecting the market's rise. However, the protected portfolio did not benefit from the full market rise in that period.

nical financial instruments with suspicion. As a result, virtually no British pension fund money is managed on a protected basis. The attractions, however, of such a method, particularly now after a prolonged bull market and in a country where economic and political uncertainties can have devastating effects on stock markets, are considerable.

In Britain there are tax advantages for fund managers who use portfolio protection to preserve a satisfactory relationship between assets and liabilities.

Baring Quantitative Management, a subsidiary of Baring Investment Management, is working hard to draw attention to the advantages of this type of portfolio protection. With the expertise of a team specializing with academic qualifications, Baring is launching an exempt unit trust at the end of this month to be managed on a protected basis.

BQM has been working on this technique for more than two years and has practical experience of running protected portfolios. It aims to attract small pension funds and parts of larger funds into its exempt fund. By inviting

them to put their toes in the water, Baring hopes this method of portfolio insurance will gain acceptance. For funds over £10 million, a bespoke protection service will be available.

As one might imagine, however, protected portfolio management is not all a bed of roses.

Some say that the factors encouraging the growth of portfolio protection in the US are peculiar to that market.

First, the fee differential in the US between active and passive fund management can be enough to win over trustees even though the cost of running a protected fund is higher than for a straight-forward indexed fund.

Second, US funds are less heavily invested in equities - typically 40 per cent in gilts and 60 per cent in equities compared with 15 per cent to 35 per cent in Britain. US fund managers can use protected portfolio techniques to increase covertly their proportion of risky assets while participating in a strategy to take advantage of a rising market.

Third, portfolio protection is favoured in the US since

companies there have to disclose pension fund gains and losses in their profit and loss account and like to lock in gains.

Fourth, the liquidity of the US futures market favours portfolio protection. Some critics point out, however, that increasing use of these types of techniques will in time lead to an oversaturation of the markets. Fears have also been voiced that the British futures market is not liquid enough to support protected portfolio management.

These worries, however, should be dispelled since futures volumes have doubled in Britain since Big Bang. More general criticisms include concern over being unable to guarantee the floor return of zero, although it can be demonstrated that any shortfall would be minimal in normal circumstances.

Most potentially damaging would be a very volatile market. If the market fell and a fund became 100 per cent liquid it might, in a fast-rising market, be unable to reinvest. The use of index futures, however, minimizes this risk as it enables fund managers to be more nimble in effecting transactions.

Despite these caveats, portfolio protection is a very valid technical instrument which should gain wider acceptance in Britain. Its strengths, however, are best demonstrated when used pragmatically to provide protection for a limited period, covering specific circumstances, such as a general election. In time, it could become an important part in the increasingly competitive world of investment management.

Alexandra Jackson

COMMENT

Stymied Lawson should rethink savings reform

Nigel Lawson believes in tax reform. In his 1984 Budget, he embarked on a programme that has cut the rate of corporation tax from 52 per cent to 35 per cent by eliminating a series of reliefs. In doing so, he gave British industry one of the lowest rates of company tax and removed tax distortions to company behaviour. He has also more than doubled the revenue.

The Chancellor next turned his reforming zeal on income tax. He had eliminated life assurance premium relief. Had he been allowed to progress to pension, mortgage interest and other reliefs, the basic rate of income tax could be 20 per cent on last week's Budget arithmetic.

That would allow people to spend or save their money on merit rather than tax efficiency. Low-paid jobs would be more worthwhile and the black economy less worthwhile. Income tax revenue would almost certainly be higher.

But professional and political lobbies were too strong for him. The turning point came two years ago, when the pensions industry won a commitment to maintain reliefs for this Parliament.

In practice, reform has been abandoned altogether. Instead, the Chancellor has embarked on a more limited attempt to reduce distortions caused by reliefs, which discriminated against individuals holding company shares and made employees prisoners of their final-salary pension schemes.

In his Budget speech, the Chancellor lauded the role of tax reliefs in creating popular capitalism, adding the concept of "wider pension ownership" - a fine new example of oxymoron - to wider home and share ownership. The trouble is that reliefs straightforwardly cut revenue. Instead of enjoying the confident sweep of reform, they are therefore corralled by an Inland Revenue rightly trained to suspect unpredictable cost and potential for abuse. The trees loom larger; the wood recedes into the mist.

The Government's privatization programme has transformed direct share ownership by making it easy and offering people a bargain. This will have profound effects. Tax-saving personal equity plans, designed to the same end, are small, mean and administratively costly.

Mr Lawson noted with pride that more than 2,000 people a day took out PEPs in January, their first month of operation. Kleinwort Greaveson, the stockbroker, noted with relief in a post-Budget recommendation for life assurance shares that there had been no liberalization. "A further encouraging feature is that the public to date has not taken greatly to PEPs." The Chancellor's figure was, they claim, "well below his own estimates". That would not be a great loss. The

idea of Sid expanding his chosen portfolio of privatization issues through a simple tax-saving PEP proved false. It would cost far more than the reliefs. PEPs are a tax-efficient, though inflexible, way of investing in unit trusts or blue chips chosen by the manager. But, where PEP holders own shares, they will be second-class shareholders, usually discouraged for cost reasons from exercising their rights.

Budget provisions to enact Norman Fowler's personal pension reforms, by contrast, exceeded expectations. A gradual switch to personal pensions could eventually benefit many millions unless high inflation returns to eat up investment returns. They will help those with no occupational pension to provide for retirement and enable those who choose this route to maintain their pension prospects when they choose, or are obliged, to change jobs.

That is an important reform of pensions but a halfhearted reform of the taxation of savings. One unexpected Budget bonus will encourage people to top up pensions through additional voluntary contributions (AVCs), permitting those in occupational schemes to take out personal (and therefore portable) AVCs. The sting is that pension rights from AVCs cannot in future be commuted into tax-free lump sums. Many save through AVCs for a lump sum so as to leave their more valuable final salary rights intact.

Tax-free lumps sums are an anomaly in tax terms, so the change is fair. In the wider context of savings incentives, however, lump-sum withdrawals are the saving grace of pension schemes. For tax-induced saving for retirement via a pension fund, it is a natural spread of wealth. Unlike property, pension rights cannot be inherited.

The Government aims to spread wealth by building up the property of the many rather than taxing away the wealth of the few. Yet, while further helping owners of family businesses and state homes to pass them on, to future generations, the Budget will push more ordinary people into saving in an uninheritable form.

The Chancellor has been stymied on his preferred income tax reform. The proper alternative is surely to encourage savings under an individual's control in a way that minimizes distortions, such as through the American individual retirement account or the related personal investment pools suggested by Lord Vinson and Philip Chappell. Now that reform to cut tax rates has been abandoned, we should not simply return to the relief jungle.

Graham Searjeant
Financial Editor

GILT-EDGED

Chancellor's prudence designed to bring rally

How can the Chancellor ensure good news from all the economic indicators published before the election? Answer: fool everybody with an unduly cautious forecast now, so the outcome will always tend to be better than expected.

This tendency towards prudence was evident last year, with low estimates for corporation tax receipts resulting in a PSBR for 1986-87 at least £3 billion under target.

This year caution has been carried much further. The assumption of an oil price below market levels has received wide publicity. However, there are additional important reasons why the projections of a £2.5 billion current account deficit and a 4 per cent inflation this year both appear implausibly pessimistic.

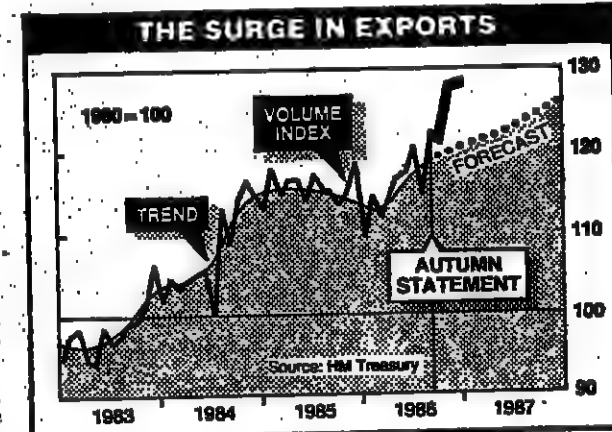
Exports have grown much more strongly than was predicted in November. This is shown in the chart, which compares the autumn statement export forecast with the outturns to December.

However, there is only a token upward revision, of ½ percentage point, in the non-oil export growth forecast for 1987, from 5.5 per cent to 6 per cent.

Moreover, as shown by the chart, in November the Treasury expected exports to be rising throughout 1987 and the average level for 1987 was substantially above the figure for the fourth quarter of 1986. By contrast, the Budget forecast actually implies that exports in 1987 will on average be 0.4 per cent below the figure already achieved in the fourth quarter of 1986. This simply does not seem consistent with the Red Book assertion that "manufactured exports should show further strong growth in 1987".

The Treasury argues that grain exports will fall back from the exceptional levels reached last year. Even if allowance is made for this, the figures still imply that the non-oil exports (excluding staple items) in 1987 will be only 1.2 per cent above the 1986 fourth quarter level. Hardly "strong growth".

For imports, growth in 1987 is now forecast at 8 per cent (excluding oil), an increase of 1.5 percentage points on the forecast made last November. This revision seems large, given that projected growth in consumer spending has not been altered, while other revisions have the effect of raising total domestic demand growth by



only ¼-½ percentage point since November.

Another element of caution underlies the Treasury's current account forecast. This is the assumption of the \$15 a barrel oil price. While this is highly uncertain, the market price is about \$18 a barrel now and a fall of only 50 cents is predicted by the June forward price. Each \$1 on the price improves the current account by approaching ½ billion a year.

World trade in 1987 has been revised down by 1 percentage point since November, which appears cautious when compared with the ½ percentage point reduction in projected real GNP growth for the seven leading countries. Also, by comparison with three other British forecasting models, the Treasury equation is more pessimistic about the response of exports to last year's large real devaluation.

The first evidence of excessive caution on inflation comes from the Treasury's forecast of manufacturers' output prices. Last November, the Chancellor forecast a 3.5 per cent rise in 1987 and this has now been revised up to 4 per cent. This is remarkable because the forecast of manufacturers' costs has been revised in the opposite direction, from 3.5 per cent last November down to 2 per cent.

This means the Treasury is now forecasting much wider profit margins. This is justified in the Red Book by the argument that in the short run, lower labour costs are reflected in higher profit margins rather than lower prices. Even if this is true, the upward revision to the forecast for margins is significantly greater than the downward revision to labour costs. Hence the Treasury has not fully explained why the forecast for profit margins has been altered.

Nor is there any mention of

pension contribution holidays. These will be widespread after implementation of the new rules on pension fund surpluses in April. This will give an average cut of at least 1 percentage point in the labour costs of private industry, and the effect could be much larger. Given this, the Treasury forecasts imply an even greater widening of profit margins than appears from the cost and price projections.

There is also caution in the presentation of the inflation forecast. The Chancellor predicts inflation rising to at least 4.5 per cent by the summer, then falling to 4 per cent. He does not mention that this is consistent with inflation falling in both April and May, reflecting price movements last year. Anyone relying solely on the Chancellor's comments will be pleasantly surprised by the publication on June 12 of the May figure, at 3.5 per cent or even less. That figure would appear ahead of a late June election, and would be below the 3.7 per cent recorded at the time of the last election.

It seems the Chancellor has copied the actuarial methods used for valuing pension funds, following his close examination of that subject last year. Instead of making a central estimate, he has deliberately erred on the side of caution. Not only does the low oil price assumption mean the contingency reserve in the public accounts is larger than the published £3.5 billion, the Chancellor has also built a contingency margin into his projections for two of the most market-sensitive items, inflation and the current account. The bottom line is that we will see a run of better-than-expected figures, which will provide support for a continuation of the gilt market rally.

Giles Keating
Credit Suisse First Boston

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COMPANY NEWS

[illegible]

- **CHARTERHALL:** No dividend (same) for 1986. Turnover £4.95 million (£1.08 million). Pretax loss £3.63 million (£1.75 million profit). Loss per share 6.53p (0.34p earnings).
- **FLOYD OIL PARTICIPATIONS:** Half-year to December 31. No dividend. Turnover £117.162 (£81.3 million). Pretax loss £882.913 (£180.458). Extraordinary income, nil (0.08 million). Loss per share 4.71p (0.07p).
- **DENDORA:** The group has started planning consent for a £3.75 million high-technology development of 45,000 sq ft at Harlow, Essex. The two-acre site was purchased for an undisclosed sum from STC.
- **HICKSON INTERNATIONAL:** The floorcovering distribution section of the Faithful and Huxford Group has been bought from the receivers, Ernie and Whitmore, for £2.75 million.
- **OCE (UK):** Year to November 30. Turnover £53.14 million (£52.64 million). Pretax profit £23.25 million (£3.07 million).

8% Guaranteed Debentures Due April 15, 1988

As of the date of this notice, there are \$8,400,000 aggregate principal amount of Debentures outstanding.

G. HALLS HOMES AND GARDENS: No dividend for 1986, as forecast, but an interim payment will be declared for 1987. Turnover £17.74 million (£13.7 million). Pretax profit £1.13 million (£96,000). Earnings a share 5.96p (7.1p). The company's share price has continued in the first two months of this year and is viewed with confidence.

● **ASSAM DOIRAS:** Dividend for 1986 held at 9p. Pretax profit \$543,130 (£83,673). Extraordinary item, £68.86 debit (£168.43 debit). Earnings per share 40.37p (45.92p).

AGRICULTURAL CORPORATIONS: Prudential Property Services has acquired Chiltern Estates with six residential sale offices in Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire for an undisclosed price. This brings the total of residential estate agency outlets operating nationally to 19.

● **MOORGATE GROUP:** Dividend 1.82p (1.4p) for 1986. Turnover £11.19 million (£6.26 million). Pretax profit £1.13 million (£0.6 million).

Basic Rates %
 Cleaning Banks 10
 Finance House 10
 Discount Market Loans %
 Overnight Held: 10% Low 7
 Week Road: 10
 Treasury Bills (Discount %)
 Buying Selling
 2 month 8¹¹/₁₆ 2 month 8¹¹/₁₆
 3 month 9¹/₁₆ 3 month 9¹/₁₆
 Prime Bank Bills (Discount %)
 1 month 9¹¹/₁₆ - 8¹¹/₁₆ 2 month 8¹¹/₁₆ - 8¹¹/₁₆
 3 month 9¹¹/₁₆ - 9¹/₁₆ 6 month 8¹¹/₁₆ - 8¹¹/₁₆
 Trade Bills (Discount %)
 1 month 10¹/₁₆ 2 month 10¹/₁₆
 3 month 9¹¹/₁₆ 6 month 9¹¹/₁₆

| Capitalization | Company |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 5.836604m | Abelstock Group |
| 4.986589m | Aberdeen Am Petro |
| 3.539080m | Allied Insurance |
| 3.766231m | Casway Commercial |
| 11.89375m | Conion Beech |
| 3.269507m | Edensprung Int |
| 21.54600m | Esigson Oil Int'l Inc |
| 1.129594m | Do. Warrants |
| 2.442549m | Publishing Holdings |
| 7.107487m | Thorne Holdings |
| 7.395500m | Unit Group |

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD BA

| March 2000 days' range | | March 2000 days' range | |
|---------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|----------|
| N York | 1.28-1.35 | March 20 | 1.5-1.6 |
| Manhattan | 2.08-2.15 | March 23 | 0.4-0.44 |
| Ave (danc) | 2.55-2.58 | March 30 | 0.4-0.44 |
| Chgo | 1.38-1.41 | March 31 | 0.4-0.44 |
| Chgo (danc) | 1.38-1.41 | March 31 | 0.4-0.44 |
| Frankfurt | 1.25-1.28 | March 31 | 0.4-0.44 |
| Frankfurt (danc) | 1.25-1.28 | March 31 | 0.4-0.44 |
| London | 2.54-2.58 | March 31 | 0.4-0.44 |
| London (danc) | 2.54-2.58 | March 31 | 0.4-0.44 |
| Milan | 2.07-2.10 | March 31 | 0.4-0.44 |
| Paris | 1.14-1.17 | March 31 | 0.4-0.44 |
| Paris (danc) | 1.14-1.17 | March 31 | 0.4-0.44 |
| St. Louis | 1.20-1.23 | March 31 | 0.4-0.44 |
| St. Louis (danc) | 1.20-1.23 | March 31 | 0.4-0.44 |
| Vienna | 2.48-2.51 | March 31 | 0.4-0.44 |
| Vienna (danc) | 2.48-2.51 | March 31 | 0.4-0.44 |

Starting index compared with 1875 and ended at 72.5 (days' range)

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Argentina austral | 2 4532-2 4644 | Ireland |
| Australia dollar | 2 3349-2 3382 | Singapore |

| | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Banana (dry) | 0.0000-0.6940 | Malaysia |
| Brazil nut | 0.0000-0.5876 | Malaysia |
| Canola | 0.0000-0.5876 | Canada |
| Chicken pound | 0.7640-0.7740 | Denmark |
| Chicken market | 7.1556-7.9954 | Denmark |
| Green coffee | 0.0000-0.5150 | Switzerland |
| Hong Kong dollar | 12.475-12.584 | Switzerland |
| Indice types | 20.40-20.50 | West Germany |
| Kuwait dirham 100 | 0.4390-0.4430 | Switzerland |
| Malaysian dollar | 0.0118-0.1076 | Malaysia |
| Mango paste | 1.730-1.780 | France |
| New Zealand dollar | 2.9571-2.9741 | Japan |
| Saudi Arabian riyal | 0.0000-0.0100 | Japan |
| Singapore dollar | 3.4250-3.4280 | Belgium (Comm) |
| S. Africa rand (rpl) | 2.2740-2.4696 | Hong Kong |
| S. Africa rand (com) | 2.2740-2.4696 | Hong Kong |
| U A E dirham | 0.6490-0.6530 | Spain |
| "Lagos Bank | 0.6490-0.6530 | Australia |

TABLE 1

| | |
|------------------------|-------|
| ABN | 10.00 |
| Adam & Company | 10.00 |
| BCCI | 10.50 |
| Citicbank Savings† | 12.45 |
| Consolidated Crds | 10.00 |
| Co-operative Bank | 10.00 |
| C. Hoare & Co | 10.00 |
| Hong Kong & Shanghai | 10.00 |
| Lloyds Bank | 10.00 |
| M&F Westminster | 10.00 |
| Royal Bank of Scotland | 10.00 |
| TSB | 10.00 |
| Citicbank NA | 10.00 |

† Mortgage Base Rate.

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| BankAmerica International New York 37-41 Broad Street New York, New York 10004 United States of America | Banca d'America e d'Italia Rome Branch Largo Fontane 161, 00187 Rome, Italy Attn: Securities Dept. | Bank of America NT and SA 25 Cannon Street London EC2P 4HN, England Attn: John Hopper, Settlement Dept. Bank of America NT and SA | Bank of America NT and SA Amsterdam Branch (8004) 617/629 Keizersgracht 1017 DS AMSTERDAM P.O. Box 1638 |
|---|--|---|---|

20122 Milan, Italy Luxembourg

All unpaid interest installments represented by coupons which shall have matured on or prior to the redemption date shall continue to be payable to the bearers of such coupons severally and respectively, and the amounts payable to the holders of Debentures presented for redemption shall not include such unpaid installments of interest unless coupons representing such installments shall accompany the Debentures presented for redemption.

Payments at any paying agency outside the United States will be made, at the direction of the holder, by check or bank draft drawn on, or transfer to, the United States dollar account maintained by the payee with a bank in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York. Any payment made within the United States, including a payment made by transfer to an account maintained by the payee with a bank in the United States or by a dollar check drawn on a bank account in the United States, may be subject to reporting to the United States Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and to backup withholding of 20%, if payees not recognized as exempt recipients fail to provide the paying agent with an executed IRS Form W-8 in the case of a non-U.S. person or an executed IRS Form W-9 in the case of a U.S. person. Those holders who are required to provide their correct taxpayer identification number on IRS Form W-9 and who fail to do so may also be subject to an IRS penalty of U.S. \$50. Accordingly, please provide all appropriate certification when presenting Debentures for payment.



—ACCOUNT—

NatWest announces the following changes in Business Reserve Account interest rates, effective from 22.1.15 to 22.2.15:

| Customers not affected by CIR | | Customers affected by CIR | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Gross Interest per annum | Balance | Net Interest per annum | Gross equivalent per annum to a basic rate taxpayer |
| 9.00% | £25,000 – £250,000 | 6.50% | 9.15% |
| 8.75% | £5,000 – £24,999 | 6.25% | 8.90% |

[illegible]

Abstract

National Westminster Bank PLC

41 Lothbury London EC2P 2BP

...and the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement.

...and the fact that the *Journal of Management Studies* is a leading journal in the field of management studies, it is a great honor to be asked to write the editorial for this special issue. I am grateful to the editorial board for their invitation and to the authors for their contributions. I hope that this special issue will provide a valuable resource for researchers and practitioners alike.

...and the fact that the *Journal* is a journal of the American Psychological Association, the largest and most influential organization in the field of psychology, adds to the journal's prestige and makes it a must-read for all psychologists.



Creating billions of moments like these pays handsome dividends.

1986 was an excellent year for United Biscuits: a year in which we worked hard to produce the hundreds of brands of biscuits, snacks and other foods which were enjoyed in their billions.

From McVitie's Hob-nobs, KP Hula Hoops and Wimpy burgers in the UK, to E.L. Fudges and Tato Skins in the US, our products went from strength to strength.

And in delighting consumers we were benefiting our shareholders, too. As our figures show, pre-tax profits went up 23% to a record £125.2 million.

In the US, Keebler's improved trading performance in dollar terms lifted its margins and its profits to \$48.6 million.

Our success has enabled us to increase dividends to shareholders by a very significant 19%, to 9.5p per share.

Creating and building better brands builds stronger and more profitable businesses. And we are committed to a policy of prudent investment to ensure the continued success of our group.

Last year we invested a record £124.7 million and still had a substantial positive cash-flow.

1986 Financial Highlights

| | | |
|---|-----------|--------|
| Sales | £1,932.5m | up 1% |
| Trading profit | £138.0m | up 12% |
| Pre-tax profit | £125.2m | up 23% |
| Earnings per share | 20.3p | up 6% |
| Dividends per share | 9.5p | up 19% |
| Capital expenditure | £124.7m | up 32% |
| Return on average capital employed increased from 19% to 22%. | | |

Outlook for 1987

Looking to the future we are confident that our performance in 1986 has put us in a strong position for further growth.

We have already made an excellent start to 1987 - on both sides of the Atlantic.

And we are determined to make it even more of a vintage year - for consumers as well as

shareholders - by creating many more moments like these.

For more information on how we did in 1986, send for a copy of our Annual Report to be published in April.

UB
United Biscuits

To Mark Whitfield, United Biscuits (Holdings) plc, Grant House, P.O. Box 40, Syon Lane, Isleworth, Middlesex TW7 5NN.

Please send me a copy of your Annual Report when published.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin today. Dealings end April 3. Settlement day April 13.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (aa) denotes Alpha Stocks

Portfolio Gold

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements, on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

| No. | Company | Group | Gain or loss |
|-----|----------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Davies & Newton | Industrial A-D | |
| 2 | Wentworth | Industrial S-Z | |
| 3 | Freemantle | Food | |
| 4 | Vesta | Electrical | |
| 5 | Hill Lloyd | Chemicals/Plas | |
| 6 | Nat West (aa) | Banks/Discount | |
| 7 | Ranmore Sims | Industrial L-R | |
| 8 | Highland Elm | Industrial | |
| 9 | Washburn | Food | |
| 10 | First Nat Finance | Banks/Discount | |
| 11 | Tilbury Group | Building/Roads | |
| 12 | Shaw & Fisher | Building/Roads | |
| 13 | Providence | Banks/Discount | |
| 14 | Quick (H) | Industrial A-D | |
| 15 | St. Vincent | Industrial S-Z | |
| 16 | Wintress | Banks/Discount | |
| 17 | Marley | Building/Roads | |
| 18 | Guinness (aa) | Breweries | |
| 19 | Oxford Instruments | Electrical | |
| 20 | Ud Biscuits | Food | |
| 21 | Ocean Transport | Shipping | |
| 22 | Wilson (Consolid) | Building/Roads | |
| 23 | Auto Sec | Electrical | |
| 24 | Smith & Neph (aa) | Industrial S-Z | |
| 25 | Chancellor | Industrial A-D | |
| 26 | Cosalt | Chemicals/Plas | |
| 27 | Redland (aa) | Building/Roads | |
| 28 | BOC (aa) | Industrial A-D | |
| 29 | Baggeberg Brick | Building/Roads | |
| 30 | Villaport | Building/Roads | |
| 31 | Castings | Industrial A-D | |
| 32 | Marshall's (Halford) | Building/Roads | |
| 33 | Lec Refrigeration | Electrical | |
| 34 | Bilton (P) | Property | |
| 35 | Hawker Siddeley (aa) | Industrial E-K | |
| 36 | Erith | Building/Roads | |
| 37 | Remcon | Property/Fin/Adv | |
| 38 | First Oil | Property | |
| 39 | Greco | Property | |
| 40 | Anglo Nordic | Industrial A-D | |
| 41 | Cap & Counties | Property | |
| 42 | Britann | Property | |
| 43 | Abbey | Building/Roads | |

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8.000 in Saturday's newspaper.

| MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT | TOTAL |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| | | | | | | |

BRITISH FUNDS

| Stock | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|--------------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| British Fund | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

| Stock | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|-------------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Shorts Fund | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

| Stock | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|----------------------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Five to Fifteen Fund | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

| Stock | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|-------------------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Over Fifteen Fund | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

UNDATED

| Stock | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|--------------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Undated Fund | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

INDEX-LINKED

| Stock | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|-------------------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Index-Linked Fund | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

| Stock | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|-------------------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Banks Discount HP | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

BREWERIES

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

BUILDINGS AND ROADS

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Abbey | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

FINANCE AND LAND

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Abbey | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

FOODS

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

CINEMAS AND TV

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

DRAPERY AND STORES

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

ELECTRICALS

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

HOTELS AND CATERERS

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

INDUSTRIALS A-D

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

HOTELS AND CATERERS

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

INDUSTRIALS A-D

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

HOTELS AND CATERERS

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

INDUSTRIALS A-D

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

HOTELS AND CATERERS

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

INDUSTRIALS A-D

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

E-K

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

E-K

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

E-K

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

E-K

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

E-K

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

E-K

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

E-K

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

E-K

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

L-R

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

L-R

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

L-R

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

L-R

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

L-R

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

L-R

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

L-R

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

L-R

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

Portfolio Gold

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DAILY DIVIDEND
£12,000
Claims required for
+56 points
Claimants should ring 0254-53272

OVERSEAS TRADERS

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERTISING

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

PROPERTY

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

MINING

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

SHOES AND LEATHER

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

TEXTILES

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

TOBACCO

| Company | Price | Change | Dividend | Yield | P/E |
|---------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-------|
| Adnams | 100.00 | +0.50 | 1.00 | 1.00% | 10.00 |

© Ex dividend a Ex all b Forecast dividend c Interim payment passed d Price at suspension of dividend and yield exclude special payments e P/E ratios f Figures in Forecast savings e Ex other f Ex rights e Ex 20p or share split 1 10p-100 No significant data.

EDUCATIONAL

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

THE CITY UNIVERSITY

CENTRE FOR STUDIES IN PROPERTY VALUATION AND MANAGEMENT

Applications are invited for the following posts:

1. READERSHIP/SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN PROPERTY VALUATION AND MANAGEMENT
Consequent upon the appointment of Mr. A.E. Boun as Property Research Manager with Prudential Portfolio Managers Ltd a vacancy has arisen in the Centre for a Reader/Senior Lecturer. Applicants should be Chartered Surveyors with a good honours degree and academic and practical experience in Property Valuation. The person appointed will be responsible both for valuation teaching at undergraduate and postgraduate level and for the Centre's research programme. The appointment will be for five years in the first instance.
Salary will be on the scale £18,490 - £21,405 plus £1,393 London allowance.

2. LECTURESHIP IN QUANTITATIVE STUDIES
Owing to the start of a part-time M.Sc. Course in Property Investment in the next academic year, a further post of Lecturer in Quantitative Studies has been created. Applicants should have a good first degree and/or a higher degree with a quantitative orientation. They should be experienced in the use of computers and, ideally, have some knowledge of property markets. The person appointed will be responsible for teaching computing and statistics, with particular application to Property Investment appraisal and Property Market studies at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels.
The appointment will be for five years in the first instance.
Salary will be on either scale A, £28,735 - £33,675 or scale B, £14,245 - £18,210. In addition there is a London Allowance of £1,393.

Further particulars and application forms are available from the Academic Registrar's Office, The City University, Northampton Square, London EC1V 0HS. Telephone 01-253 4389, Ext. 3035. Closing date for both posts, 29th April 1987.



DEPARTMENT OF AERONAUTICS

Lecturer

Required in the Department's Section of AERONAUTICAL STRUCTURES. This Section is particularly vigorous in the theoretical and experimental analysis of composite structures. Preference will therefore be given to candidates with a proven research interest in composites and commitment to advancing the Department's many active contractual links with Government bodies and industry. The successful applicant will also be expected to participate in undergraduate and postgraduate teaching structural analysis.

Salary in the scale £27,765 - £33,675 or £14,245 - £18,210 according to qualifications and experience, plus £1,393 London allowance.
Applications (Full CV and three references) or requests for further particulars to Professor G.A.O. Davies, Head of Department of Aeronautics, Imperial College, London SW7 2BX. Tel: 01-588-5111 (Ext. 4001).
Closing date for applications 5th May 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF READING

LECTURESHIPS IN THE HISTORY OF ART

Applications are invited for two posts of Lecturer in the Department of the History of Art. The Department is subject from the 15th to the 18th Century. The appointments are from 1 October 1987 for a period of 5 years in the first place. Initial salary in the scale £27,765 to £33,675 p.a. plus USS/USDS benefits. Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) are available from the Personnel Office.
University of Reading, Whiteknights, P.O. Box 217, Reading, RG6 2AH. Tel: 0734 625122 and 221. Please quote Ref. AC 7076. Closing date 24 April 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Lectureship

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Law (salary on Grade A £8,735 - £13,675 per annum, or Grade B £14,245 - £18,210 per annum) for appointment from 1 October 1987, from candidates with interests and expertise in any of the major fields of legal study. Applications (ten copies), including a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of 2 referees, should reach the Registrar (L/524/T), University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, CO4 3SQ, from whom further particulars may be obtained, by 21st April 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

Chair in Computer Systems Engineering

Applications are invited for the above Chair in the Department of Electronic Systems Engineering.

Candidates will be expected to have an established record of research and publication and to provide leadership related to the Department's current activities in computer systems. These include man-machine interaction, computer networks, software engineering and real-time systems. There is also research in digital communications, signal processing and computer aided design.

The Department is equipped with four VAX 11/750s, one 11/730, two MicroVAX II machines and more than 20 Whitechapel, Sun and PERQ workstations. There is full Ethernet networking of all machines, with gateways to the University Ethernet, JANET/PSS and AppleLink. Industrial liaison is excellent and includes involvement in Alvey and Esprit projects.

The appointment will be on the professorial scale, minimum £22,050 (£23,360 from 1st March 1988) from a date which is negotiable. There is an additional possibility of a consultancy. Potential applicants wishing to visit the Department informally are invited to telephone the Chairman, Professor Don Pearson (0206) 862286 ext 2055.

Applicants (14 copies), including a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees, should reach the Registrar (C/178/T) University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester CO4 3SQ, from whom further particulars may be obtained by 16th April 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

CHAIR OF GERIATRIC MEDICINE

The University invites applications from candidates with medical qualifications registrable in the United Kingdom for the full time Chair of Geriatric Medicine based at Hope Hospital, Salford. Applicants should have had clinical experience in geriatric medicine and should have a major interest in clinical research, biological research into ageing, epidemiological research or in the delivery of medical care to the elderly. The Salford Health Authority is prepared to offer an Honorary Consultant contract to the successful, suitably qualified applicant. Applications (one copy suitable for photographic reproduction) giving full details of qualifications and experience together with the names of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be sent to the Registrar, The University of Manchester, M13 9PL, from whom further particulars may be obtained and received by him not later than May 8th 1987. Please quote ref. 57/87/TL. Overseas candidates may apply by air-mail letter in the first instance.

Skills of the matchmaker

Are company managers necessarily in the best position to judge what kind of staff they require? According to Richard Rumbold, who runs a recruitment consultancy in the West of England, the answer is "You can't count on it". And that is perhaps why his services are much in demand these days.

Any idea that recruitment is solely a matter of finding a name to fill a slot was quickly dispelled by Richard's branch Manager, Katie Pinks. Katie, who handles a lot of the secretarial vacancies, told me that it was important to ensure that a person had precisely the right skills of the job in question and the right personality for the firm.

But you cannot hope to do this effectively without thorough preparation. So one of the initial tasks of a consultant's job is to familiarize himself with a firm's needs and work out an accurate job specification for each post he is asked to fill.

Richard's advantage is that he is able to stand back from the hurry-burry and assess each organization and its human resource needs dispassionately. As a consequence he often finds his interpretation of these requirements differs markedly from the views of the management.

"At the end of the day the person they get may well be quite different from the person they originally thought they needed," he told me. I don't think this was a display of professional arrogance on his part. Indeed the growth of the recruitment consultancy profession in recent years indicates a ready market for the expertise that people like Richard can offer.

Recruitment mistakes - particularly at the executive level - can prove costly, and clearly if outside assistance can succeed in reducing mismatches then it is worth paying for.

This is particularly important in the case of temporary staff. My idea of a "temp" is of a scatterbrained 21-year-old who can't bear to stay in one place for more than a week, but it seems I've got it wrong. For one thing a temp might be male - an accountant, perhaps - or a technical writer. And most of the secretarial temps Katie places are middle-aged housewives who are returning to work after bringing up their families.

"Offices have changed enormously in the past 15 years with the advent of high-tech," Katie commented. "So naturally they are more demanding at first. We have to make sure that the assignments we give them are well within their capabilities. She may spend a considerable amount of time with a candidate, assessing his or her level of ability and offering advice. People often have a hazy (or exaggerated) notion of the jobs they are suited for or the salaries they can command. A school leaver cannot expect to become a PA first time round, nor can a £10,000-a-year secretary straight from the West



Finding the right man or woman for the job involves rather more than a flash of intuition, but sensitivity and care, says Roger Jones

End expect to be paid so handsomely in Little Sluggington in the Mud! Employers, too, sometimes need guidance on how much to offer a certain grade of employee. Dispensing information like this is all in a day's work for a recruitment consultant.

You have to be fairly adaptable in this profession, and Helen, Richard's partner, therefore looks for staff with a good academic background. You needn't be a graduate - though some of the top consultancies now expect this - but A levels are highly desirable.

Helen's background is personnel and training is highly relevant to this type of work, but other backgrounds can be just as acceptable. Katie, for instance, used to be a computer programmer, while Richard was an engineer, but their past experience comes in extremely handy when they are dealing with specialist appointments in the IT and technical fields.

But this is certainly no job for an amateur. All of Richard's staff have been through a one-month intensive training course operated by the controller of their franchise, the Alfred Marks Group, followed up by supervised job experience in different branches. There is also a professional body, the Institute of Employment Consultants, which offers correspondence courses and examinations at two levels, which lead to Associateship and Membership status respectively.

There is a wide range of opportunities in the recruitment consultancy business. The Federation of Personnel Services has 1,400 members and reckons there are about 3,000 other firms of this type. Some agencies specialize - in accountancy or hotel staff, for instance - while others may handle any type of appointment from Office Boy to Finance Director.

In addition to the private sector agencies there are the Manpower Service Commission's Job Centres in most localities and the 32 regional offices of Professional and Executive Recruitment. All the PER consultants I have met seem to have begun their careers in Job Centres.

When it comes to personal qualities the ability to get on well with others is clearly of paramount importance, and this includes not only colleagues but clients and job-seekers as well. Self-confidence is vital, since you have to be able to sell your abilities and be able to assist others to sell theirs. And for the counselling function - where you have to come across as a sort of universal aunt

Important to feel part of the team

- a mature and stable personality is required. In Katie's estimation a consultant has to be able to think logically and quickly. The "temps" side of the operation is particularly fast moving, as more often than not the employee has to be in place within a matter of hours rather than days.

She finds the work much more enjoyable than wrestling with the challenges of COBOL and FORTRAN, although her working hours now tend to be longer and more erratic. "But I don't mind a bit," she confided in me. "Nowadays I can't wait to get to work in the morning because I know that something interesting is always on the cards."

This is a people-oriented profession where good personal relationships are the key to success. But former engineer Richard was at pains to assure me that life in the recruitment game is no bed of roses.

"This job is the absolute 'piss' in frustration," he smiled wryly. "But it's like conquering Everest when things turn out right."
● The Federation of Personnel Services' address is 10 Belgrave Square, London SW1 8PP; 01-235 6616
The Institute of Employment Consultants' address is 55 Charterhouse Street, London EC1M 6HA; 01-251 4539
On Thursday: Headhunting, or "executive search".

UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

Professor of Primary Education

Applications are invited for a new professorship in the Faculty of Educational Studies in the field of Primary Education. The Professor will be expected to play a leading role in the major development of initial and in-service education for primary (including infant) teaching currently taking place in the Faculty. Leadership in relevant research will be of central importance. It is anticipated that the Professorship will be located in the Department of Education but if the subject area of the person appointed is appropriate, location could be in the Department of Arts Education or the Department of Science Education.
Salary in the Professorial Range: current minimum £22,050.
Applications (3 copies) to the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL (telephone 0203 523627) from whom particulars may be obtained quoting Ref. No. 35/A/86/J (please mark clearly). Closing date for applications is 15th April 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF KENT

AT CANTERBURY

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS

IN BRITISH CENTRAL

GOVERNMENT ESRC RESEARCH

PROGRAMME ON MANAGEMENT IN

GOVERNMENT

Applications are invited for a post of Research Associate to work for a period of up to 2 years on this major ESRC funded research project under the direction of A G GRAY and W J JENKINS through the Public Sector Management Unit of the Faculty of Social Sciences.
In addition to a good honours degree in a discipline related to public sector management, a higher degree and/or a professional qualification would be an advantage as would an ability or willingness to work with computerized data bases.
Salary on the scale £8,165 - £12,605 but the initial salary on this scale will not be higher than £8,885.
Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from J E Reilly, Secretary of Faculties and Deputy Registrar, The Registry, The University, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NZ. The closing date for application is Friday, 10th April 1987. Please quote reference A87/45.

UNIVERSITY OF READING

Department of Psychology

Applications are invited for a 5 year fixed term lectureship from 1 October 1987. Candidates should have teaching and research interests in Experimental Abnormal Psychology. A professional qualification in Clinical Psychology is desirable though not essential.

The successful candidate will be expected to teach at all levels, undergraduate and postgraduate, and will be encouraged to develop existing research links with local hospitals and organisations concerned with mental health. Initial salary will be on the scale £8,735 to £13,675 p.a. plus USS/USDS benefits.

Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) are available from the Personnel Officer, University of Reading, Whiteknights, P.O. Box 217, Reading, RG6 2AH, telephone (0734) 875123 ext. 220. Please quote Ref. AC8704A.
Closing date 1 May 1987.

Coleg Prifysgol Cymru

Aberystwyth

The University College of Wales

LECTURESHIP IN LAW

Applications are invited for the above post which is tenable from 1 October 1987. Salary on the scale for Lecturers with initial appointment to Grade A, £8,735 to £13,675 per annum (£9,260 to £14,500 from 1.3.88).
Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from the Staffing Officer, The University College of Wales, Old College, King Street, Aberystwyth, SY23 2AX (Tel 0970 3177, Ext 207). Closing date for applications 8 April 1987.

PREP & PUBLIC SCHOOLS

WINCHESTER COLLEGE

The examination of candidates for Scholarships, Exhibitions and Nominations will begin at the College on Monday 11 May. About 15 Scholarships and about 6 Exhibitions will be offered. If candidates of suitable quality present themselves, up to two of the Scholarships will have a value equal to the full fee. The others will have a minimum value of nearly two thirds of the fee. Exhibitions have a maximum value of one third of the fee. Candidates must be under 14 on June 1 and at least 12 on September 1.
Entry forms, which must be returned by April 20, are obtainable from the Second Master, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 9NA.

CHURCHER'S COLLEGE

Petersfield, Hampshire

HMC: 460 pupils 11-18, 6th form girls

Required for September, 1987

HOUSEMASTER

of boys Boarding House

(25 pupils aged 11-14)

Any teaching subject considered and willingness to help with games and/or extra curricular activities a strong recommendation for this post. Single or married accommodation available; the post would ideally suit a young married couple.

For further details and application forms, please contact Headmaster's Secretary, Petersfield (0730) 63033/63113.

THE MOUNT SCHOOL, YORK

(G.S.A.)

Quaker - 11-18: 310 Girls,

mainly boarding

(100 in Sixth Form)

Required for SEPTEMBER: Thriving History Department needs a young, enthusiastic, well qualified graduate capable of teaching HISTORY throughout the school to Oxfordshire entrance. Must also be willing to offer subsidiary subject to lower level; Classics/Latin preferred but other subjects open to consideration. The successful candidate will be expected to play a full part in the life of the School. Accommodation may be available. Salary according to nationally agreed scales. Application Forms, obtainable from the Headmistress's Secretary, should be returned with the names and addresses of two referees by Monday, 20 April 1987.

HUTCHESONS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL

GLASGOW

Rector: D.R. Ward, M.A.

Independent Co. ed. 1600 Pupils HMC

Due to forthcoming retirements the following two posts will be available from August 1987.

DEPUTE RECTOR

Senior School

DEPUTE RECTOR

Lower School

An application form, together with further details of the post concerned may be obtained from Hutchesons' Educational Trust, 44 Kingarth Street, Glasgow G42 7RN. Tel. 041 423 7485, please indicate which post interests you. The closing date for applications will be Monday 6th April 1987.

THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL

HASLEMERE, SURREY

GSA (300 Girls Day/Boarding)

CHAPLAIN

Required from September 1st 1987. The post is pastoral and teaching to GCSE 'A' Level (LEAG). Burnham Scale 2 (at present).

Applications with full c.v. and names and addresses of 2 referees to the Headmistress by Friday May 1st 1987.

PEMBROKE HOUSE, KENYA

I.A.P.S.

Science Teacher required for

September 1987

Applications with full c.v. & 2 referees by 27th March to The Bursar, Dauntsey's School, West Lavington, Wilts., SN10 4HE

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

Department of Materials Science

and Engineering

RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

Applications are invited from good honours (1st and 2nd) graduates in Metallurgy/Materials Science or related Physical Sciences for 3 year studentships available immediately, leading to degree of PhD. SERC/CASE awards with industrial collaboration are available in the following areas:
(i) The Structure of Heteroepitaxial Interfaces (HECI)
(ii) Investigation of Fracture Propagation in Zircaloy (CEGB)

Applications, together with the names of two referees, should be received as soon as possible by Dr. R. C. Pond, Department of Materials Science and Engineering, The University, PO Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX

EDUCATIONAL

PREP & PUBLIC SCHOOLS

LEIGHTON PARK SCHOOL
READING

HMC, Quaker Foundation, 11-18, 350 pupils, 120, (including girls), in Sixth Form. Required for September 1987.

HEAD OF MATHEMATICS

An experienced and well qualified mathematician is required to lead a successful department and teach throughout the School up to Oxbridge entrance.

HEAD OF COMPUTING

The successful candidate will organise and share in the teaching of computing in the timetable, and will foster and encourage the use of computers throughout the school. There is an opportunity to offer a second subject, possibly related to technology.

HEAD OF TECHNOLOGY

An appropriately well-qualified teacher is required to plan and carry through the development of technology, to which the school is to make a major commitment. This will involve considerable cross-disciplinary liaison.

For each of these posts appropriate and attractive salaries will be paid. A willingness to contribute to the all-round life of a boarding school is important. Accommodation may be available.

Applications should be made by letter and curriculum vitae to the Headmaster, Leighton Park School, Reading, RG2 7DH, (0734) 872065, from whom further details of all these posts may be obtained.

OLD SWINFORD HOSPITAL SCHOOL
Stourbridge

Founded 1867 Voluntary Aided
800 Boys 11-18, mainly boarders, 150 in Sixth Form
Applications are invited for the following posts for September 1987

HEAD OF MODERN LANGUAGES

French and German are the main languages, though applicants with Spanish or Latin as their subsidiary language will be welcome. The post is at present Scale 3.

HEAD OF COMPUTER STUDIES

These are courses up to 'A' level and Information Technology is taught to all boys below the Sixth Form. The successful candidate will be expected to be Network Manager as it is anticipated that our network will be extended soon to cover the whole school and all six boarding houses. Less than full time work will therefore be spent in the Classroom. The post is at present Scale 2.

TEACHER OF PHYSICS

Teaching is available to 'A' Level but a candidate offering other Sciences or Maths would be welcome.

TEACHER OF DESIGN

To join a flourishing Craft Design and Technology Department. 'A' level work would be available for a well-qualified candidate.

TEACHER

Of any specialist subject who is keen to work in a boarding school environment. Timetable can be adapted to fit particular subject skills, though ability to teach any of the following would be helpful: Business Studies, Classics, Religious Knowledge, Maths. However, the ability to coach Games, especially Rugby or Cricket, would be a definite advantage. A number of time appointments are available because of the recent expansion of the school and consequent increase in Sixth Form numbers. Some of these posts can be Resident, either in School, or in one of our own properties, with an extra emolument of about £1,000 a year, together with accommodation for rent and rates, with an allowance to cover heating and lighting.

Applications (no forms) and requests for further details to the Headmaster, Old Swinford Hospital, Stourbridge DY8 1DX. Tel: 0384 370025.

CAMBRIDGE
THE LEYS SCHOOL

HMC 400 Pupils
160 in Vth form, including 32 girls.

Required for September, 1987

1. A good honours graduate to teach PHYSICS throughout the School to GCSE, 'A' level, and Oxford & Cambridge entrance standard. The ability to contribute to teaching Design and Technology would be an advantage.

2. A good honours graduate to teach BIOLOGY to GCSE and 'A' level, and to teach CHEMISTRY to GCSE level. Further details of both posts are available on application to

The Headmaster, The Leys School, Cambridge, CB2 2AD

CROYDON
OLD PALACE SCHOOL

(Independent Day School, 750 girls)
Required for September, 1987
UNIVERSITY HONOURS GRADUATE
MATHEMATICS

To teach throughout the school to Advanced and University entrance level. The School has a strong Mathematics Department with a large number in the sixth form studying the subject. The post would be suitable for either a well qualified beginner or an experienced teacher.

Salary according to qualifications and experience. Scale II or III for a suitable candidate.

Applications with the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to the Headmaster, Old Palace School, Old Palace Road, Croydon, CR0 1AX.

ST. EDWARD'S SCHOOL
OXFORD

APPOINTMENT OF WARDEN

The Governors of St. Edward's School invite applications for the post of Warden, which will become vacant in September 1988 on the retirement of the present Warden.

Candidates must be graduates of a recognised University. From whatever Christian background, they should be in sympathy with the traditions of the Church of England.

Particulars of the conditions and emoluments attached to the post and the method of application may be obtained from:

The Secretary to the Governors,
St. Edward's School,
Oxford OX2 7NN

Applications should reach the Secretary to the Governors by 5th May 1987.

ST. ANNE'S
CONVENT
SCHOOL

Little Ealing Lane W5 4EF

01-567-1566

St. Anne's is an Independent Catholic School for girls of 11-18 years, with a Preparatory School for girls of 4-10 years and boys of 4-7 years. Children of other religious faiths are welcomed.

This school offers:

- High academic standards and a highly qualified and dedicated Staff
- The caring atmosphere of a Christian foundation.
- Personal attention at all levels of ability.
- Small classes and firm discipline.
- A wide range of courses.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for Kindergarten (4/5 yrs), Prep I (8 yrs), 1st Year (11 yrs) and 6th Form. Some places are available in other age-groups.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS (8 yrs and over): SATURDAY 28 MARCH at 9.00 a.m. or by appointment.

Prospectuses and application forms may be obtained from the School Secretary.

KING'S HOUSE SCHOOL,
RICHMOND, SURREY
(IAPS Day school)

Teacher required for September 1987 to teach GENERAL SCIENCE in the senior part of the school. Possibility of accommodation, Salary King's House Scale with Responsibility Allowance. Please apply to the Headmaster giving c.v. and the names and addresses of two referees: King's House School, 68 Kings Road, Richmond, Surrey TW10 6ES.

DORSET

ALLHALLOWS SCHOOL
Blandford, Dorset
1000 pupils, 150 in Sixth Form
Required for September 1987:

1. A PHYSICAL EDUCATION SPECIALIST to teach throughout the school. The major games are rugby, hockey and cricket and ability to coach these to a high level would be a strong recommendation. The school has excellent facilities including a new Sports Hall. The ability to teach in the classroom is also required. This post is suitable for a first or second appointment. Bachelor accommodation in a school boarding house is available for a suitable applicant.

Applications with curriculum vitae and names, addresses and telephone numbers of two referees should be sent to the Headmaster, from whom further details may be obtained.

INDEPENDENT OR
STATE SCHOOL?

For advice on the school for your child and other educational problems contact:

Education Advice
Research Service
Tel 09074 2217

SUMMER COURSES

CABLE AND WIRELESS
TELECOMMUNICATIONS
COLLEGE

BECOME PART OF THE LEADING EDGE

An understanding of the jargon and an appreciation of the way electronics is shaping the world, is of utmost importance. To assist with this requirement, Cable & Wireless, during the week beginning 10th August 1987, will be running their Summer School for Teaching Staff and Educators.

For further details please contact:

Cable & Wireless Telecommunications College (PCL), Porthcurno, Penzance, Cornwall, TR19 6JX
Tel: (0736) 72477

SCHOLARSHIPS

ST ANNE'S COLLEGE
OXFORD

The first award of the St. Anne's College Law Prize has been made to Keith Syrett who is in final year. The Prize Fund was raised by appeal to assist law graduates of the College to become established in the legal profession.

FELLOWSHIPS

LINCOLN COLLEGE
OXFORDDARBY
FELLOWSHIP
IN ENGLISH
LANGUAGE
AND LITERATURE

The College invites applications from graduates of either sex, with interests in English Literature before 1500 and English Language, for a Darby Fellowship in English Language and Literature, tenable for 5 years from 1 October 1987. Applicants should normally be under 30 years of age, although the college will exercise flexibility in the case of candidates with interrupted academic careers. In making the appointment regard will be had to research achievement and potential as well as to teaching experience or qualifications. The successful candidate will be required to give one course of University lectures or classes per year. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Rector, Lincoln College, Oxford, OX1 3DR, to whom applications should be submitted by 27 April, 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS

Department of Art History
and
THE NATIONAL
MUSEUMS OF SCOTLANDLeverhulme Research Fellowship
for the Decorative Arts

Applications are invited for a three-year Research Fellowship in the Decorative Arts financed by the Leverhulme Trust. The fellow will be expected to undertake publishable research into the Museum's collections, with special reference to the art-historical context of European ceramic decoration, and to contribute to the educational programmes in the University and Museums.

Starting salary within range £8,020 to £9,495 per annum (under review), plus USS.

Further details are available from the Establishments Officer, University of St. Andrews, College Gate, St. Andrews, Fife, KY16 9AJ, to whom applications (3 copies preferably in typescript) should be submitted no later than 21 April 1987.

POLYTECHNICS

Thames
Polytechnic

Incorporating Avery Hill College

HEAD OF THE SCHOOL
OF HUMANITIES
Grade VI

The successful candidate will have demonstrated the academic leadership qualities required to manage a leading centre for the Humanities. Candidates should be well qualified in one of the School's main disciplines which are English, Geography, History, Philosophy and Politics, or in related studies and show evidence of research and administrative ability. The post has arisen as a result of the retirement of Miss V Pitt, the present Head.

Salary scale: £20,740 - £22,740 inclusive.

Further particulars and application form from the Staffing Officer, Thames Polytechnic, Wellington Street, London SE18 6PF, to be returned by 21 April 1987.

Thames Polytechnic is an equal opportunities employer.

POSTS

ST STEPHEN'S
HOUSE,
OXFORDApplications are invited
from priests for the post of
PRINCIPAL

Full details from:
The Chaplain, The Palace,
Chichester, PO19 1PY.
Closing date is 18th April.

UNITED MEDICAL &
DENTAL SCHOOLS
OF
GUYS & ST THOMAS'S HOSPITALS
(University of London)

FINANCE OFFICER

The United Medical and Dental Schools is a major School of the University of London; it currently employs some 1,500 staff on three sites and the annual expenditure is approximately £30 million.

We are looking for an experienced manager with relevant professional qualifications to take charge of the full range of financial services within the School. The successful applicant will have extensive accountancy experience, knowledge of computerised accounting systems and, above all, strong management skills.

The post is based on the Guy's Campus at London Bridge. Minimum salary £22,050 per annum plus £1,393 per annum London Weighting Allowance.

Further details from the Staffing Officer, United Medical & Dental Schools, St. Thomas's Campus, Lambeth Palace Road, London SE1 7EH. Tel: 01-928 9292, extension 5209, to whom applications in the form of a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees should be sent by 10 April 1987.

POSTS

EFL
TEACHERS

JAPAN

Required for two year contracts from June (with possibility of one or two vacancies in April), graduates with several years' TEFL experience and at least the RSA Prep (preferably, RSA Dip). Benefits include generous salary, airfares, relocation and six weeks' paid leave.

KUWAIT

Required for one year contracts from August, male graduates with at least two years' TEFL experience and, preferably, RSA Prep. Good salary, accommodation, annual airfares, six weeks paid leave and terminal bonus.

For application form and details, contact: ILC Recruitment, 1 Riding House Street, London W1A 3AS. Tel: 01-580 4351.

EMBASSY STUDY
TOURS LTDDirector of Vacation Programmes
EMBASSY STUDY TOURS LTD

This senior position directs the whole sweep of our vacation E.F.L. and study tour programmes outside our year-round school. It co-ordinates the sales/marketing function (effected by various staff) and directly heads the "Operations Team" to run these programmes as an autonomous unit. Experience of E.F.L. or Youth Tour organizing plus a foreign language essential. Please send full C.V. and covering letter to: Nick Hollington, E.S.T., Hanover House, Marine Court, St. Leonards-on-Sea, East Sussex TN38 0DX.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE
AT BIRMINGHAM

Anglican priest to teach Liturgy from 1 September 1987. Enquiries from the Principal's Secretary, The Queen's College, Somerset Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham B15 2QA by 31 March 1987

BROOMWOOD
HALL SCHOOL

Headmaster
Broomwood Hall School, Broomwood, Essex. Tel: 0206 370 0400. Fax: 0206 370 0401. E-mail: Broomwood@bt.com

TUITION

CHILDREN'S reading problems
with video for computerised
feedback. Tel: 01 570 0400.

COURSES

Cranfield
School of Mechanical Engineering
INTEGRITY

Engineers with Integrity are in demand, in:

- Finite Element Analysis
- Fracture Mechanics
- Bearing Performance
- Machine Dynamics
- Turbo Machinery Design
- Computer Aided Analysis
- Fluid Machinery Design
- Design of Gears
- Material Corrosion
- Condition Monitoring

Mechanical Integrity is of fundamental importance - products and processes cannot survive without it. The Applied Mechanics Group in the School of Mechanical Engineering offers 1-year courses leading to MSc. Degrees which cover all of these areas.

If you have an Honours degree and are interested in this vital field of engineering, please contact us - address/phone number below.

If you have what it takes you will be supported, financially and otherwise.

Please send further details and an application form for the courses.

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____

* Complete the details * Clip the Ad * Post to:
Prof. Ray A. Coughlin (Ref. 1549), School of Mechanical Engineering, Cranfield Institute of Technology, FREEMONT, Cranfield, Bedford MK43 7BT. Tel. Bedford (0234) 770111 Ext. 2384.

Crash Courses
LLB · Bar · 'A' Levels

LLB Two and Three day Courses for the University of London (External) June Examinations between 13 April - 27 May

Bar One Month Course for the Trinity Examinations 11 April - 15 May

'A' Level One Month Course for the June Examinations 25 April - 22 May

Write now for details to:
The Registrar (Ref. TMS),
Hobsons School of Law & Business Studies,
200 Greyhound Road, London W14 0RY.
Telephone 01-385 3377

Applications from students wishing to attend a PRIVATE DENTAL TECHNICIAN TRAINING SCHOOL providing a training based upon the West German recognised course over a period of 2 years leading to a Diploma upon graduation from the school. Training will be by experienced German and English teachers. First course to commence October 1987. Test courses for entrance throughout May and June at the Schreiber Dental School in Hanover. For further information contact:

Schreiber c/o Edward Isaacs & Ward, Solicitors,
Kingsmead House, 250 Kings Road,
Chelsea London SW3 5UE or telephone
Jacqui Saywell 01 784 7712

ASHBOURNE

O & A EXAMINATIONS
IN LONDON

ECONOMICS, MATHEMATICS,
SCIENCE, PHYSICS, CHEMISTRY,
HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, POLITICAL
SCIENCE, MODERN LANGUAGES,
The Vice Principal, Ashbourne House,
1001 Kensington High St.,
London W8 5EG.

Further details from the Staffing Officer, United Medical & Dental Schools, St. Thomas's Campus, Lambeth Palace Road, London SE1 7EH. Tel: 01-928 9292, extension 5209, to whom applications in the form of a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees should be sent by 10 April 1987.

Further details from the Staffing Officer, United Medical & Dental Schools, St. Thomas's Campus, Lambeth Palace Road, London SE1 7EH. Tel: 01-928 9292, extension 5209, to whom applications in the form of a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees should be sent by 10 April 1987.

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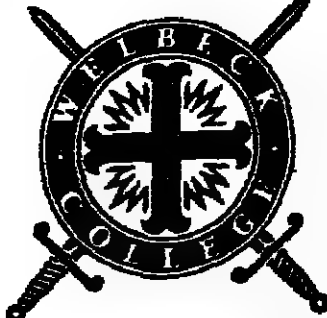
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COURSES

The Army's
Sixth Form CollegeGateway to a career as an officer
in the Army's technical corps.

Application for the January 1988 intake close on May 1 1987. Boys should be between 16 and 17½ years old at time of entry.

Applicants should have, or expect to obtain 5 good 'O' level passes (or equivalent) including Maths, Physics, English Language and ideally Chemistry.

For further details and a prospectus please write to: The Headmaster, Dept K713, Welbeck College, Worksop, Notts S80 3LN.

Army Officer

The Armed Forces are Equal Opportunities Employers under the terms of the Race Relations Act 1976.

SPEEDWRITING SECRETARIAL
TRAINING COURSES

Full time, Part-time and Evening Classes, including Diploma courses in Shorthand, Typewriting, Word Processing and Office Practice.

Prospectus from: Donna Type Speedwriting, 59-61 South Molton St, London W1A 2AX. Tel: 01-493 5401

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF LONDON (AUL)

EXTERNAL FULL-TIME DEGREE PROGRAMS

Admissions are open in AUL's EXTERNAL BA, Masters & PhD (non-residential) degree programs in all subjects except medicine. US Forces personnel are encouraged to join. Credits for past academic & professional achievements, highly qualified faculty, low tuition.

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CABLE AND SATELLITE

FOCUS

A SPECIAL REPORT

Blast off in the tropics

Television is to be transformed by satellite broadcasts into a medium of choice, reports Jonathan Miller

Ten hours after leaving Paris, the white and blue Air France Boeing descends over the tropical blue seas off the coast of French Guiana, turns lazily over the notorious former penal colony of Devil's Island, and drops on to the single runway at Cayenne airport.

The airport could have been used as a set in the film Casablanca. French policemen wearing *kepis* stand guard over a tumbledown terminal building. Outside, a collection of antique taxis wait for fares under the shade of banana trees.

But it is immediately apparent that Cayenne airport is more than a tropical backwater. Sharing the apron with the scheduled Air France flight is a British-registered Belfast transport plane, bearing the tail-sign of the Essex company HeavyLift, around which are swarming technicians in white coats, gently extracting an igloo-like container from the aircraft's cavernous interior.

Inside the container is the third stage of an Ariane rocket. It has been flown here to be launched into outer space from the world's most improbably sited spaceport. A few kilometres up the only main road, in a clearing cut from sugar cane fields and rain forest, and guarded by French Foreign Legionnaires with surface-to-air missiles, are the twin launch pads of the Ariane satellite rocket.

Over the next two years, a flock of Arianes will blast off from the launch pads, carrying into space the satellites which promise to bring a revolution to television in Europe.

Among the first to go, probably later this year, will be a pair of satellites built by the

governments of France and Germany, the TDF-1 and the TV-Sat, each capable of transmitting television signals to tiny, dish-shaped aerials.

Early next year, it will be the turn of Luxembourg's Astra satellite, which will beam 16 channels of television to slightly larger aerials. Soon afterwards, a three-channel satellite owned by British Satellite Broadcasting will soar into space.

By 1990, if Ariane performs well — in the high-risk game of satellite launching this is something that cannot be assumed — Europe will be blanketed with new television channels, and the dish aerial will be as ubiquitous as the spiky Yagi antennae whose

Satellite idea was conceived by a Briton

proliferation heralded the era of terrestrial television.

Satellite television is not a new idea. It was conceived in 1945 by Arthur C Clarke, who wrote an article, widely ignored at the time, in the magazine *Wireless World*, pointing out that from an orbit 22,300 miles above the equator, an orbiting satellite would revolve around the earth at the same speed as the earth rotates on its axis. This meant that a satellite would appear to remain stationary above a fixed point and could be used as a transmitting station.

During the 1950s, little thought was given to Mr Clarke's thesis as the Soviets and Americans engaged in a race to perfect inter-continental ballistic missiles, and put men into space. Throughout the period, however, fundamental advances in electronics, guidance systems and computing were bringing Mr Clarke's dream closer to fruition.

In 1962, the American Telephone and Telegraph Com-

pany built a satellite, called Telstar, which included the capability to relay television programmes, but was not geostationary. It could therefore be used only to establish temporary links between continents, during the period that it could be traced across the sky by large, cumbersome and expensive tracking stations.

But Telstar's demonstration of intercontinental television proved to be the impetus for finally fulfilling the dream of a geostationary satellite. One of those inspired was Howard Hughes, the autocratic and ultimately insane aerospace engineer, who ordered the construction of a truly practical communications satellite, called Syncom, which was put into space in 1963.

By 1964, the caption "live via satellite" brought the space age into millions of living-rooms as the Tokyo Olympic games were flashed around the world. The age of satellite television had begun.

For the next 10 years, satellite television remained a somewhat exotic medium, used exclusively for the international relay of news and sports programmes, at enormous cost — the transmitting and receiving stations alone costing millions of pounds.

But starting in 1974, the Canadians and then the Americans launched the first of a second generation of satellites, intended for exclusively domestic and regional programme relays. Because these satellites were able to carry a larger number of transmitters (typically, two dozen), and because each transmitter was more powerful than those used on inter-continental satellites, the cost of space communications was reduced dramatically.

By 1980, a simple station to receive satellite transmissions cost only about £7,000, and thousands were sold to cable television systems who used them to pick up scores of new networks created to serve the North American programme market.



High finance: Graham Grist, financial and commercial director of British Satellite Broadcasting, at Granada TV's London headquarters. He is the first executive appointed by BSB, which is raising money for a satellite to beam three new channels to the UK from 1989 (story page 32). Right: Lift-off for Ariane

In Europe, meanwhile, the eyes of the engineers were set on an even more ambitious objective. By the mid 1970s it was apparent that an advanced type of satellite could be built, with transmitters powerful enough to deliver programmes directly to a very inexpensive dish mounted at the home of the viewer.

The concept was termed Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS), and by the early 1980s, France, Britain, Germany and Sweden were all working to build them. At the same time, construction in French Guiana moved ahead to build a base for satellites.

Today, the first of the DBS satellites have been completed, and are ready for launch. At the same time, the capabilities of conventional satellites have been improved sufficiently that they, too, can be used to transmit programmes directly to viewers.

There now seems little doubt that within the next year, the first broadcasting satellites will be in service over Europe. The imminence



of this capability has completely changed the outlook for television in Britain. Through the technology of satellites, the old monopolies of terrestrial broadcasting will be forced to confront the reality of intensive competition, and the transformation of television from a centrally controlled medium offering limited choice to viewers, to a wide-open marketplace.

Cable taking its time

Jon Davey, director of Britain's Cable Authority, did not expect a quiet life when he moved from the Home Office 18 months ago to head the new regulatory agency. But he acknowledges that things could have moved more quickly.

Five years ago cable television was being promoted by ministers as the new frontier of British broadcasting. Yet its introduction has proved to be both expensive and slow.

In its first annual report, published in November, the authority took a sanguine view. "Almost all new developments start off slowly. It is salutary to remember this truth and to look back on the development of television itself, of independent television, of colour television and of the video recorder."

"It is foolish to doubt the long-term prospects for cable because its initial development has not been faster. The question is not whether cable will develop, but when."

Mr Davey believes cable is not in competition with satellite television, but is complementary to it. Through cable viewers are able to receive all the satellite stations on offer, and a variety of other services.

There is the possibility of a local television station for the London area, proposed by Croydon Cable, which would link up all London's cable operators, to allow them to exchange live programmes.

Other possibilities include a type of electronic video rental. Under test at Westminster Cable, the system allows viewers to select a film and have it transmitted at the time of their choice.

Finally, there is the chance that cable

systems could begin to offer a range of telecommunications services, including connections to Mercury, the Cable & Wireless subsidiary licensed to compete with British Telecom.

There is no doubt that where cable is established, it is already becoming an important part of communities. In Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, the local cable operator provides a news and information service exclusive to the community, along with a dozen radio programmes, a subscription film channel, and services for children. Milton Keynes is adding 2,500-3,000 homes a year to its network, and all new houses are linked in automatically.

Audience data produced by the joint industry committee on cable audience research shows that cable programmes are already starting to make significant inroads. The offerings of Sky Channel, Rupert Murdoch's general entertainment channel, are already more popular than BBC 2 in homes equipped to receive cable.

In homes with children, a service called The Children's Channel is beating all the conventional stations at certain times of the day.

There are still only about 200,000 homes in Britain connected to cable — just 1 per cent of the homes that have television. The figure contrasts dramatically with that in the United States, where almost half of all homes now subscribe to cable services.

But in the United States, cable construction has now been under way for 35 years. Mr Davey hopes it will not take that long for cable to establish itself in Britain.

JM

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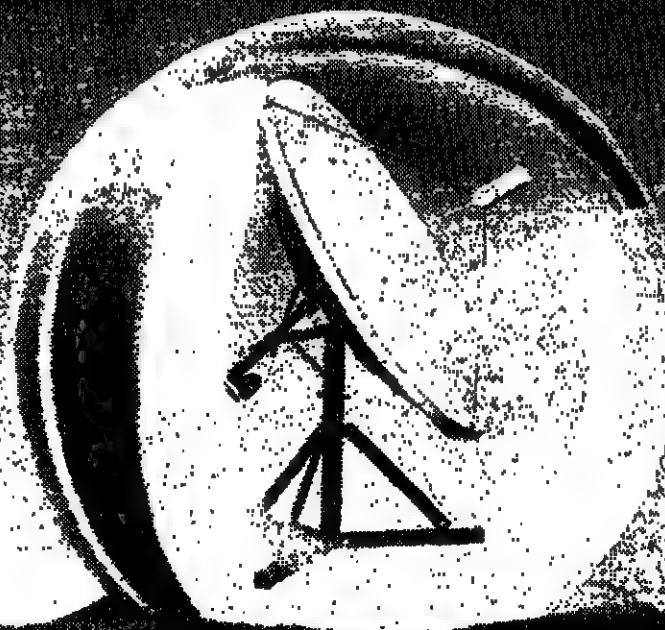
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CABLE & SATELLITE 87

Dogs on cable

People on the Isle of Dogs could be forgiven for thinking that repairs to the gas mains are underway, but the reality behind the digging is more complex. The burgeoning business district in the heart of London's Dockland is witnessing the first process of a seven-year plan to connect up to 150,000 homes and thousands of businesses to cable television.

Owned by East London Telecommunications, the franchise extends east to Wapping, and north to the high-density housing area of Tower Hamlets, and the cable-laying process will spread out methodically until the whole area is covered. After cables are laid, homes will be connected. The commercially crucial stage of persuading householders to subscribe to the system will follow, with enough £25 one-off payments and weekly subscriptions required to justify the £35 million plus investment behind the scheme.

Entertainment services represent only a proportion of the entire communications network that is possible with cable television, though a point that is perhaps crucial to the success of the system in this up-and-coming business district.

"Siamese" cables, which can carry the full range of

telephone, telex and facsimile services required by the business community, are thus being laid, while GEC, the main contractor, will build the network as a switched-star system, using equipment designed and manufactured at its plants in Coventry and Treforest, South Wales.

Mercury, one of the ELT consortium, is working with GEC to design a telephone system which could offer a cost-effective service alongside the entertainment and business cables.

A similar fibre optic system is being laid by British Telecom for Westminster Cable Television, enabling full interaction between subscribers and the purveyors of services like home-banking and shopping.

Although the high-density housing of Tower Hamlets means that the entertainment side of the business will eventually receive prominence for East London Telecommunications, the difference in emphasis between the two companies is noticeable.

After winning the franchise in 1985, Westminster Cable Television has already connected 4,500 homes out of the 19,500 houses passed by them, and since the service started in the north of the borough, where the residential element is strong, the service is currently entertainment and con-



British Telecom is preparing to beam nationwide programmes from London's Dockland via a satellite above the Equator

sumer-oriented. Gossip about London Zoo, football results, a local fire and a community information bulletin are among text services already in place, while the strong Middle Eastern population of the district is catered for by a separate Arabic Channel which transmits live news via satellite from Dubai.

Business needs have not been forgotten though the area is not only the seat of government and the workplace of 500,000 people, but also houses 22,753 commercial and government-rated premises, including a large number of corporate headquarters. **Guy Ker**

Sky-high risks to attract viewers

On the rooftop above the Soho office of Granada Television in Golden Square is visible evidence of the changes overtaking one of Britain's oldest commercial television companies. Two large satellite aerials point to the heavens, incongruous among the Edwardian chimneys, but inevitable in the context of the changes overtaking broadcasting in Britain.

Granada, which since the 1950s has prospered as an independent broadcaster and operator of high-street TV rental shops, is gambling that satellite television will allow it to leapfrog over its competitors into a commanding position in the television environment of the next century.

It has formed a consortium called British Satellite Broadcasting, joining with Pearson, Virgin, Amstrad and Anglia Television to launch a three-channel direct broadcast satellite service.

The satellite's three channels will be shared by four distinctive programme services. One, to be called NOW, will feature news and informational programmes. A second, Screen, will concentrate on feature films. A third, Galaxy, will provide a pot-pourri of

entertainment programmes. And the fourth, Zig-Zag, will serve the children's audience, with heavy contributions from the American Disney organization.

BSB intends to pour £100 million a year into its programmes, and hopes that four million homes will be equipped with aerials by the end of its third year of operation.

All of this will require nerves of steel. The consortium is seeking more partners to raise a total of £600 million — by far the largest investment ever made anywhere to create an entirely new television distribution system.

Andrew Quinn, the managing director of Granada Television, is relaxed when he talks about his ambitions. He acknowledges that the risks are sky-high, but confident that for every possible obstacle, his team has a strategy to meet it. "We've thought of everything," he declares.

Granada's big gamble is that in the struggle to dominate the new medium of satellite television, small is beautiful. The strategy is to launch a satellite with transmitters so powerful that signals can be received on a dish just 18 inches in diameter, and costing £200.

Critics of this strategy point out that the BSB satellite will not be alone in the sky. In

particular, they say it will be vulnerable to the 16-channel Astra satellite, to be launched more than a year earlier by a Luxembourg consortium backed by Thames Television and British Telecom.

Richard Dunn, the managing director of Thames, believes his satellite is superior because it will allow viewers a wider choice of programmes, despite the fact that to receive the programmes will require a slightly larger and more costly

colour system used in Britain today, transmits picture information, colour information and sound information separately, although simultaneously.

According to engineers, this permits much sharper pictures to be received, with more accurate colour reproduction. Eventually, EU-MAC can be used to transmit high-definition pictures on to screens larger than those now in use. The system will require, in

Also likely to prove vexing is the choice of a system to encrypt video signals so that they can be seen only by those viewers who choose to watch them, and pay accordingly.

This will introduce a new level of technical complexity into the transmission and reception equipment, and it is probably vital that some standardization is agreed so that viewers need buy only one decoding unit, compatible with all the various satellite programme services.

But achieving such standardization is likely to prove extremely difficult.

The very complexity of such discussions — the comparative merits of EU-MAC versus D2-MAC are enough to make the eyes of most consumers glaze over fairly quickly — present the marketing teams with major challenges.

Not only must they explain the benefits of an alien technology to consumers, but they face the prospect of putting out their messages against a background of confusion. And, as advertising experts will tell you, a confused consumer is hard to sell.

It remains unclear just how tendentious the marketing wars will become, but the prospect is that they may become extremely heated. **JM**

18-in dish means small is beautiful for Granada

aerial. It will probably measure a little more than two feet in diameter and cost about £250-£300.

It is still unclear what programmes will be transmitted on the Luxembourg satellite, although it seems likely that eight or more of the channels will be in English. At least one is likely to be devoted to feature films, and another to news.

The "high-power" satellite envisioned by BSB is likely to transmit programmes in an entirely new format, using the MAC system developed by the Independent Broadcasting Authority. The latest variation of this is called EU-MAC.

EU-MAC, unlike the PAL

addition to the dish aerial, a black box of sophisticated electronics to unscramble the picture and convert it so it can be viewed on a conventional television screen.

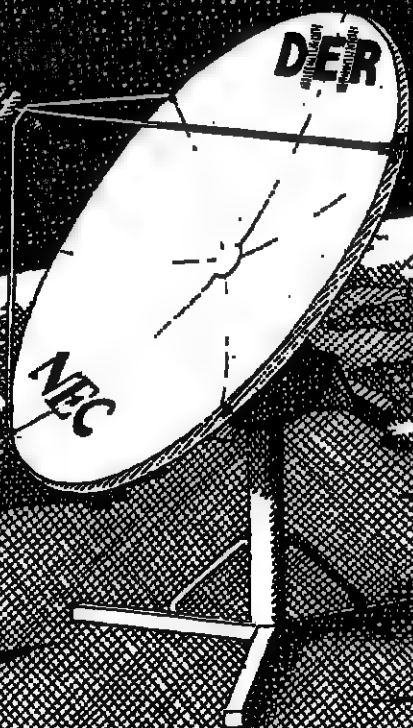
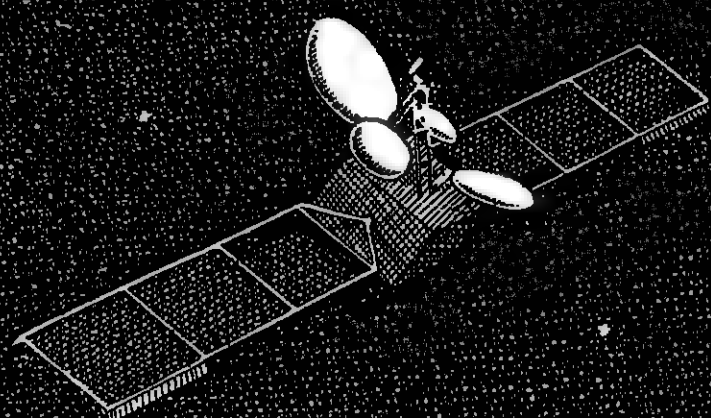
After prolonged negotiations within Europe, the use of various types of MAC seems no longer to be particularly controversial.

The problem is that not all the MAC systems are the same. The French and German satellites will use a variation called D2-MAC.

And the programmes using Astra may choose to transmit their programmes in the conventional PAL format used throughout most of Europe, or the Secam system used in France.

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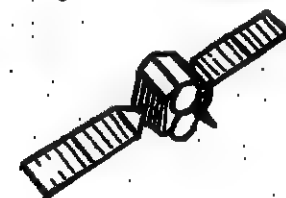
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FOCUS

CABLE AND SATELLITE/3

Message for the medium

It is axiomatic in the television business that viewers do not watch cable television, satellite television or terrestrial television. They watch programmes. At one new media conference after another, spokesmen for the established broadcasting interests have wondered aloud: where will the programmes come from?

The truth is that the programmes already exist. From the geostationary satellite orbit, low-powered telecommunications satellites such as Eutelsat I and Intelsat V are already distributing almost a score of channels to cable television systems, and a few thousand individuals who have installed the equipment to pick them up.

The most important source of programmes today is the Eutelsat I satellite. While it is basically unsuitable for direct reception by members of the public, because it requires an aerial about 4ft in diameter, the satellite offers a preview of the range of services likely to be available when true broadcasting satellites go into space over the next year.

The current Eutelsat line-up includes:

- Sky Channel, Rupert Murdoch's general entertainment network with a heavy dose of American series, rock-music videos, and classic films.
- Super Channel, the "best of British" network created by the ITV companies with contributions from the BBC.

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Dinky diet from Sky Channel - *Batman* and *The Cisco Kid*

also including a heavy dose of pop music.

- World Net, the channel sponsored by the American government, featuring news and current affairs from an American point of view.
- RAI Uno, the Italian public-service channel.
- La Cinq, the fifth French network.

- Film Net, a German-language film service.
- RTL Plus, a German-language general entertainment service.

On Intelsat V, the choices include:

- Cable News Network, the American 24-hour news service.
- Premiere, the British subscription television service of feature films, now owned jointly by British Telecom, Robert Maxwell, and affiliates

of News International, Coca-Cola and Viacom.

- Screen Sport, the all-sport channel owned by W H Smith.
- Arts Channel, a Welsh-based service of drama, music and visual arts.
- Children's Channel, a daytime service appealing to the young.
- Lifestyle, the W H Smith daytime magazine.

These are just the first of the satellite services expected to be available in the 1990s. The American broadcasting giant NBC, in a joint venture with American Express, is preparing to launch Anglovision, an English-language service.

Robert Maxwell is planning to launch a new music television network, MTV. The *Financial Times* is considering a Europe-wide business news service. JM

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Picking up tips on advertising

The way pick-up trucks are now advertised on American cable sport programmes provides a clue to how the new leisure and information industry can change the shape of the advertising world, according to Steve Tuttle, of the National Cable Television Association in Washington.

Advertising chiefs on Madison Avenue now realize that broadcast advertising on commercial television is no longer necessarily the most effective way of reaching a particular audience and is in fact downright extravagant as a means of promoting a high percentage of consumer items.

The fragmenting of a mass audience into hundreds of different sections through cable television is a vital breakthrough allowing audiences to be targeted with unprecedented accuracy.

As a result, most advertisers in the United States now include cable television in their strategies and spent \$1 billion through this medium in 1986, which was 50 per cent up on the 1985 figure but still only about 10 per cent of their total advertising budget.

America, though, has cable TV in 49 per cent of all homes. With only 200,000 houses connected in Britain, the overall picture is very different.

For Dick Hawkes, the deputy media director at McCann-Erickson, the talk is still in terms of potential, although both the interactive component of cable and the ability to target audiences are very attractive.

Across the advertising industry there is agreement that until more homes are hooked up to the system, there is likely to be little competition for a share of the \$1,376 million spent annually on television advertising in Britain.

Eric Statney, chairman of the Joint Industry Committee for Cable Audience Research, concedes that in its present shape cable was having "very little impact at all" on the distribution of advertising money.

Indeed, competition is not

purely the name of the game, because the real objective of the entertainment aspect of cable is to increase the hours that people watch television, and give them greater satisfaction through a bigger choice.

Local advertisers have already grasped the potential of cable, though for operators the income they contribute is small, beer compared with subscription revenue.

For satellite channels, though, advertising earnings are crucial and with 8 million homes able to pick up their services through European cable the concept of pan-European advertising is growing

rapidly, especially since restrictions on television advertising in a number of European countries such as Norway and Sweden have been effectively short-circuited by the new technology.

Fourteen new advertising campaigns have been placed with Sky Channel since last October and advertisers are having to take store of different precepts, according to Fiona Waters, the information officer for the general entertainment channel.

Miss Waters says: "They can't introduce new names, for example, without thinking what they mean in different

languages. But it's not really competing with ITV channels, its more creating new advertising budgets."

As these direct rivals to broadcast television become more popular, a smaller percentage of the population at any given time will be watching ITV, creating some pressure for a reassessment of advertising fees, according to Jon Davey, the director general of the Cable Authority.

This would happen so gradually that their revenue would not decrease, however, but it should lead to an increase in the size of the advertising cake, he said.

The fact that television programmes are packaged on cable and satellite channels also means that the advertising component can be recycled.

Coca Cola has been advertised by McCann-Erickson in pan-European campaigns for the past five years, and other big names such as Levi jeans also use the global approach. But many products are erroneously advertised in this manner in the belief that going global is as simple as beaming through a satellite.

GK

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has been established with equity funds provided by

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Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc.

February 25, 1987

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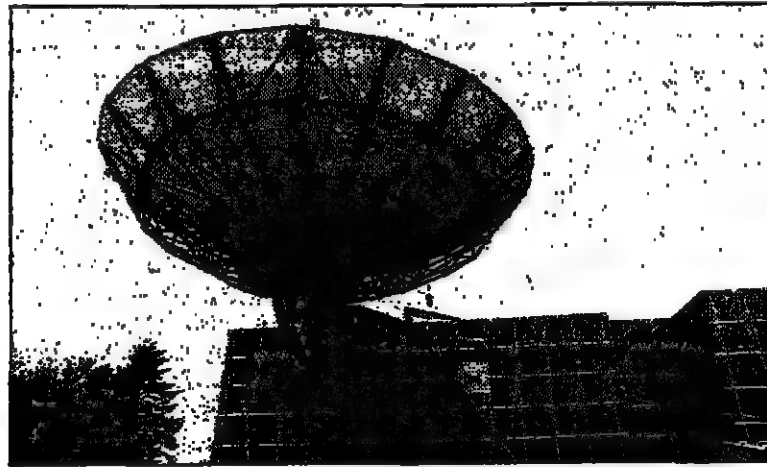
In deep forest, 25 kilometres outside the city of Luxembourg, lies Betzdorf - an historic castle once the residence of the Grand Duke.

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But this time in a way that will affect us all.

Betzdorf is the ground station for ASTRA - the new privately-operated 16-channel television satellite to be placed in orbit over Europe in mid-1988.

Its arrival will expand and stimulate the whole TV industry across Europe, building demand and creating new markets. Viewers will benefit from a dramatically increased choice of programmes which they can receive on an inexpensive 85cm dish.



A new complementary hi-tech building will house the TT&C (tracking, telemetry and control) which will put the satellite in correct orbit and hold its position once released by Ariane.

Two eleven-metre dishes, one for tracking and controlling ASTRA and one for uplinking television channels, are being erected in the grounds. Most ASTRA channels however, will be uplinked direct from their country of origin.

From Luxembourg SES will work in parallel with the 16 programme providers and reception equipment manufacturers to help maximise their penetration with consumer marketing, reception equipment promotion and help for programmers to prepare for the launch of their TV services.

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But Betzdorf is the key. The focal point for the 'service' behind ASTRA.

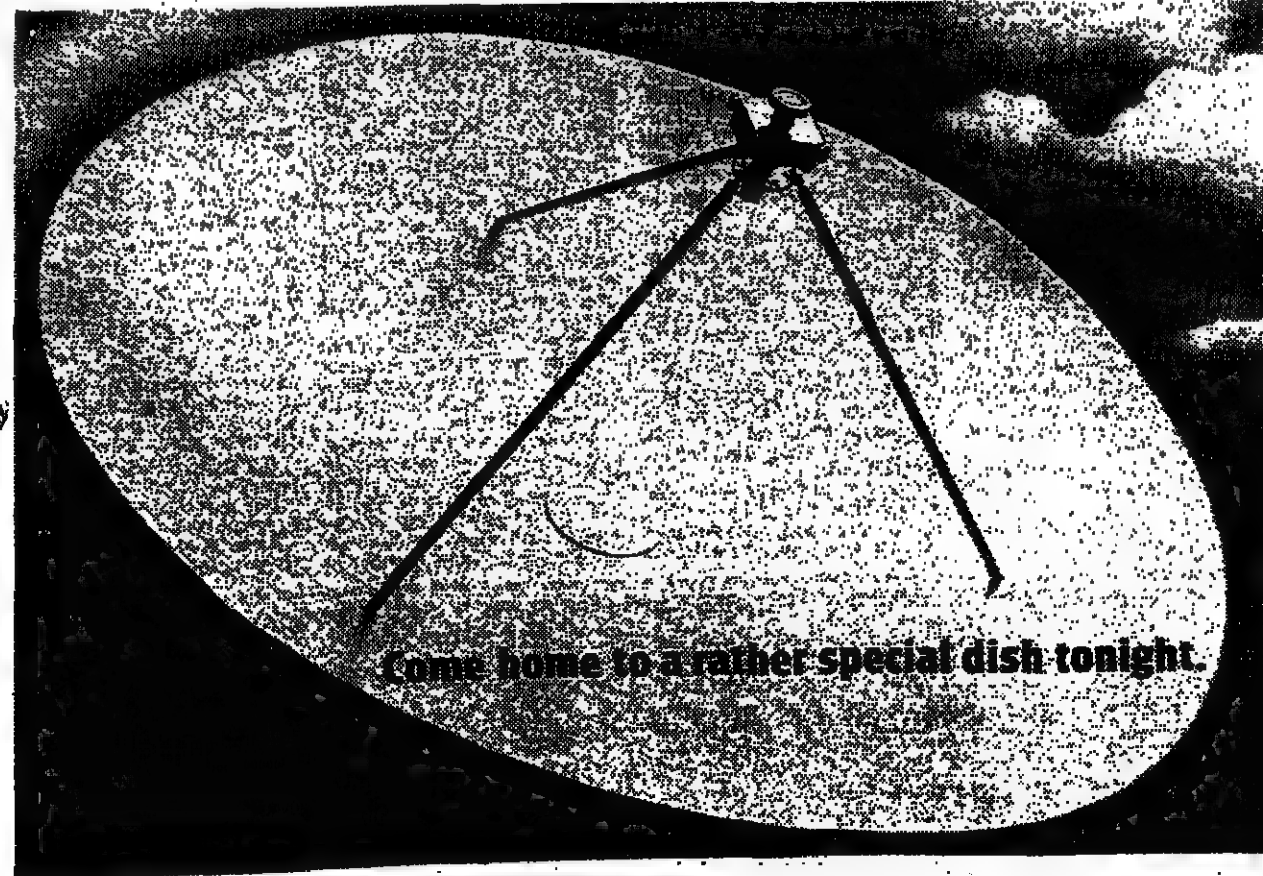
Work costing millions of pounds is currently under way to ensure the station will be fully operational this spring - a year before launch date.

The castle itself is being restored for use as offices, client studios and conference centre.



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NEC

Beer purity law a restraint on trade

Commission of the European Communities v Federal Republic of Germany
Case 178/84

Before Lord Mackenzie Stuart, President and Judges Y. Galmot, C. N. Kakouris, T. F. O'Higgins, F. A. Schockweiler, G. Bosco, T. Koopmans, O. Due, U. Everling, K. Bahlmann, R. Joliet, J. C. Moitinho de Almeida and G. C. Rodriguez Iglesias
Advocate General Sir Gordon Slynn
(Opinion September 18, 1986)
(Judgment March 12)

An absolute prohibition of the use of additives in beer imported from other member states infringed the principle of proportionality and could not therefore be justified on grounds of the protection of health and life of humans under article 36 of the EEC Treaty.

The rules applying to beer in Germany were laid down in the Biersteuergesetz (law on beer duty) (BSG) which contained rules based on an old Bavarian tradition of brewing which was given formal recognition in the Reinheitsgebot (purity law) adopted in Bavaria in 1516.

The BSG included both rules for the brewing of beer, which were only applicable as such to breweries established in the Federal Republic, and rules on the use of the designation "Bier" which were applicable both to beer brewed in Germany and to imported beer.

According to paragraph 9(1) of the BSG, bottom fermentation beer might be brewed only from malted barley, hops, yeast and water.

However, in the brewing of top fermentation beers other malts, and various sugars might be used.

Derogations from those rules, which did not apply to persons brewing beer for their personal consumption might be granted in respect of certain special beers, beer intended for export or beer intended for scientific experiments.

Paragraph 10(1) of the BSG provided, *inter alia*, that only fermented beverages produced in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 9 might be marketed under the designation "Bier". Fines could be imposed for infringements of paragraphs 9 or 10.

In addition to those rules beer, like all foodstuffs, was subject to the rules laid down in the Lebensmittel- und Bedarfsgegenstandsgesetz (law on foodstuffs and consumer goods) (LMBG), paragraph 11 of which provided that the use of additives in any foodstuff was in principle prohibited.

Paragraph 12 of the LMBG empowered the Federal Government to authorize the use of certain additives, subject to certain conditions.

However, the use of additives which were authorized generally

could be prohibited by a specific provision. Paragraph 9 of the BSG was such a specific provision and its effect was to prohibit the use of any additives in the brewing of beer, even those whose use was authorized in other products.

It followed that paragraph 11(1)(2) of the LMBG, taken together with paragraph 9 of the BSG had the effect of prohibiting the importation into Germany of beers containing substances which fell within the prohibition against the use of additives laid down by paragraph 11(1) of the LMBG.

In the Commission's view that legislation had the effect of creating barriers to imports into Germany of beer lawfully brewed in other member states and therefore constituted an infringement of article 30 of the EEC Treaty.

In its judgment the Court of Justice of the European Communities held as follows: The argument was to be considered to be directed both against the prohibition of distributing, under the designation "Bier", beer brewed in other member states according to rules which did not correspond to those of the BSG and against the ban on importing beer containing additives.

Use of the designation "Bier" Paragraph 9 of the BSG could not, in itself, constitute a measure having equivalent effect to a quantitative restriction prohibited by article 30 of the Treaty since it was only applicable to breweries established in Germany and only in respect of beer intended for consumption there.

Paragraph 9 was only at issue in this case to the extent to which it was applicable to products imported from other member states and to products manufactured within the national territory, referred to in order to determine the drinks for the marketing of which the designation "Bier" might be used.

It was not disputed that the application of paragraph 10 of the BSG to beer from other member states, in the brewing of which raw materials other than malted barley (in particular rice and maize) might lawfully have been used, was likely to obstruct their importation into Germany. It remained then to be established whether the application of that article might be justified by mandatory requirements relating to consumer protection.

While a system for protecting consumers against fraud, enabling changes in taste to be taken into consideration, legislation such as paragraph 10 of the BSG would prevent such developments.

As the Court had previously held (Case 170/78, *Commission v UK* (1980) ECR 417, 434), national legislation should not "crystallize" given consumer

habits so as to consolidate an advantage acquired by national industries concerned to comply with them.

In the other member states of the Community designations corresponding to the German "Bier" were generic in nature and indicated a fermented drink produced on the basis of malted barley whether or not it was used exclusively or in conjunction with rice or maize. The German designation "Bier" could not therefore be reserved to beer produced in accordance with the rules in force in Germany.

It was certainly permissible to allow consumers who attributed particular qualities to beers produced from certain raw materials the possibility of making their choice according to that factor.

However, that possibility might be provided by means which did not obstruct the importation of products lawfully produced and distributed in other member states, in particular by the compulsory affixing of suitable labels giving the nature of the products sold.

Such information could also be provided for draught beers, as was indicated by paragraph 26(1) and (2) of the implementing regulation for the BSG itself.

Such a system of compulsory information should not include any negative indications for beer which did not conform to the requirements of paragraph 9 of the BSG.

The absolute ban on additives was not disputed that the prohibition of marketing beer containing additives restricted the importation of beer from other member states (which contained additives whose use was authorized in those states) and was therefore contrary to article 30 of the Treaty.

It was, however, necessary to establish whether the application of that prohibition might be justified under article 36, on grounds of protection of the health of humans.

In the absence of harmonization it was for member states to decide what degree of protection of the health and life of humans they intended to assure, having regard however for the requirements for the free movement of goods within the Community.

Community law did not pre-

vent member states from adopting legislation which made the use of additives subject to prior authorization.

However, in Case 174/82, *Sandoz BV* (1983) ECR 2445, the Court had held, on the basis of the principle of proportionality which underlay the last sentence of article 36, that prohibitions of the marketing of products containing additives whose use was authorized in the member state of production but prohibited in the importing member state should be restricted to what was necessary for the purpose of protecting public health.

The principle of proportionality also required that manufacturers and traders should be in a position to obtain prior authorization to use certain additives by means of a procedure which was easily accessible to them and which could be completed within a reasonable time. The unjustified failure to grant such authorization had to be capable of being challenged by manufacturers and traders through judicial process.

It was for the competent national authorities to show in each case that the prohibition was necessary for reasons of the protection of health of their population.

The German rules on additives as applied to beer, on the one hand, led to an exclusion of all additives authorized in other member states, and not only to the exclusion of certain of them which enabled manufacturers and traders to seek permission to use a particular additive.

It appeared, however, from the tables of additives permitted for various foodstuffs, submitted by the German Government, that certain additives whose use was authorized in other member states in the brewing of beer were also authorized by German legislation in all other drinks.

Reference to the potential risks arising from the absorption of additives in general and the fact that beer was a foodstuff consumed in large quantities

did not alone suffice to justify the establishment of a stricter system in the case of that product.

It was not sufficient in order to deny that certain additives might fulfil technological requirements, to rely upon the fact that beer might be produced without additives as long as it was brewed from the raw materials permitted in Germany.

Such an interpretation of the concept of technological requirements, which would confer an advantage upon the national methods of production, constituted a disguised restriction on trade between member states.

The concept of technological requirements was to be assessed in the light of the raw materials used and taking into consideration the assessment of those requirements made by the authorities of the member state where the product was lawfully produced and marketed.

Account was also to be taken of the results of international scientific research, and in particular of the results of the work of the Community's Scientific Committee for Food and of the Codex Alimentarius Commission of the Food and Agricultural Organization and the World Health Organization.

Therefore, to the extent to which the German system of additives relating to beer included a general prohibition of the use of additives, its application to beer imported from other member states was not in conformity with the requirements of Community law as they had been developed in the case law of the Court, because it prohibited to the principle of proportionality and was therefore not covered by the exception contained in article 36.

On those grounds the Court declared: By prohibiting the marketing of beer lawfully produced and marketed in another member state where such beer did not conform to the requirements of paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Biersteuergesetz, the Federal Republic of Germany had failed to fulfil its obligations under article 30 of the EEC Treaty.

The Federal Republic of Germany was ordered to pay the costs.

Commission's Christmas butter scheme is lawful

Walter Rau Lebensmittelwerke and Others v European Economic Community (represented by the Commission of the European Communities)
(Joined Cases 279, 280, 285 and 286/84)

Before Lord Mackenzie Stuart, President and Judges Y. Galmot, C. N. Kakouris, F. A. Schockweiler, T. Koopmans, U. Everling, R. Joliet, J. C. Moitinho de Almeida and G. C. Rodriguez Iglesias
Advocate General C. O. Lenz
(Opinion September 30, 1986)
(Judgment March 11)

The European Commission had acted within its powers in adopting a scheme for the disposal of a reduced price of butter held in intervention stores and that scheme did not discriminate against producers of margarine.

The applicant companies, which manufactured margarine in the Federal Republic of Germany, had brought actions for compensation for the damage which they claimed to have suffered as a result of the "Christmas butter" scheme adopted and subject to the rules fixed by Commission Regulation No 2956/84 on the disposal of butter at a reduced price (OJ No L 279, p.4).

That regulation had established a "Christmas butter" scheme with the intention of selling 200,000 tonnes of butter from Community stores with a reduction in price of 1.6 ECU per kilogram.

According to the applicants the scheme on such a scale would lead to a serious disturbance of the market in edible oils and fats. They had thereby suffered damage as a result of the fact that the intervention butter was preferred, not only to fresh butter which had then to be taken into intervention, but also to margarine, a competing and substitutable product whose sales declined noticeably during and after a "Christmas butter" campaign.

In its judgment the Court of Justice of the European Communities held as follows: The Commission's powers

It appeared from an examination of the relevant legislation that, contrary to the applicants' allegations, the Council had adopted the general implementing measures provided for by articles 6 and 12 of Regulation No 804/68 of the Council of June 27, 1968 on the organization of the market in milk and milk products (OJ English Special Edition 1968 (I), p.176).

It was therefore necessary to examine whether the "Christmas butter" scheme established by the disputed regulation, came within the scope of the delegated power granted by the Council to the Commission.

It followed from article 153 of the Treaty and also from the practical requirements that the concept of implementation was to be given a wide interpretation. Since the Commission alone was able continually to monitor trends on the agricultural markets and to act with urgency as the situation required, the Council might be led in the

sphere of the common agricultural policy, to confer on the Commission wide powers of discretion and action.

In those circumstances, the limits to those powers were to be assessed, in particular, with regard to the essential general objectives of the organization of the market.

In that regard, the disputed "Christmas butter" scheme was to be regarded as a special measure, adopted at a time when it was well known that substantial excesses of milk products had been produced, and which was intended both to increase consumption and to reduce both public and private stocks of butter as well as to facilitate the necessary rotation of the stocks.

Such a scheme fulfilled the objectives defined both by articles 6 and 12 of Regulation No 804/68, and the Council regulations which laid down the general implementing measures. Consequently, by virtue of articles 6(1) and 12(3) of Regulation No 804/68, the Commission had the power to adopt the detailed implementing measures for the "Christmas butter" scheme in accordance with the procedure laid down by article 30 of that regulation.

Stabilization of the market According to the applicants the "Christmas butter" schemes had led to market distortions which, contrary to article 39(1)(c) of the Treaty, had disturbed the equilibrium between the two markets for butter and for margarine.

That argument could not be accepted. In pursuing the various objectives set out in article 39 of the Treaty, the Community institutions had to secure the permanent harmonization made necessary by any conflicts between those aims taken individually.

Although such harmonization did not allow any one of those aims to be pursued in isolation in such a way as to make the attainment of other aims impossible, the Community institutions could none the less give temporary priority to one or the other of those aims as required by the facts or economic circumstances in the light of which they adopted their decisions.

One of the main aims of the general policy applied to milk products was to ensure that Community milk producers, in accordance with article 39(1)(b) of the EEC Treaty received a reasonable income through the fixing of a target price for milk which was guaranteed by intervention buying of the principal products into which milk is processed, and in particular butter.

In those circumstances, it appeared that the Commission, without infringing article 39(1) of the Treaty was able to give particular attention to the objective of ensuring a reasonable income by instituting a "Christmas butter" scheme.

Such a scheme had a direct link with that objective since, by facilitating the marketing of excesses caused by the intervention mechanisms it made it possible to maintain the system of producer prices.

Moreover, taking into consideration in particular the changes

in the respective market shares of butter and of margarine in the overall Community consumption of oils and fats, it did not appear from the file that a "Christmas butter" scheme such as the one at issue had been of such a nature as to lead to a real and substantial disruption of the margarine market.

Prohibition of discrimination The prohibition of discrimination laid down in article 40(3) of the EEC Treaty did not prevent comparable situations from being treated differently if such difference in treatment was objectively justified. In the present case, taking into consideration the objective differences which characterized the legal mechanisms and the economic conditions of the markets concerned, the producers of milk and butter on the one hand and the producers of oils and fats and margarine manufacturers on the other, were not in comparable situations.

Therefore, the disputed "Christmas butter" scheme, which formed part of the operation of the common organization of the market in milk products might not be regarded as giving rise to discrimination against margarine producers.

Proportionality In order to establish whether a provision of Community law complied with the principle of proportionality, it was necessary to inquire whether the measures adopted to achieve the objective sought and whether they did not go beyond what was necessary to attain that objective.

Moreover, although the present unsuitability of a measure to the objective which the competent institution sought to pursue might affect its legality, the Community institutions had to be recognized as having a wide discretionary power with regard to the common agricultural policy, in view of the responsibilities which were imposed upon them by the Treaty.

It appeared from the documents on the file and from the argument presented to the Court, on the one hand, that the disputed scheme had in fact led to extra sales of approximately 40,000 tonnes of butter in the Community, thereby avoiding rotation and a certain rejuvenation in butter stocks. Those objectives are within those assigned to the intervention scheme by article 6(4) of Regulation No 804/68.

In those circumstances, and although, as the Commission itself had admitted, the limited effect of schemes such as the "Christmas butter" and the scale of the aid for Community finances had to be recognized, it did not appear that the disputed measure was inappropriate for the achievement of the objectives pursued or that it went beyond what was necessary in order to achieve them.

The applicants' argument based upon the infringement of the principle of proportionality had therefore to be rejected. On those grounds, the European Court:

1 Dismissed the applications.

2 Ordered the applicants to pay the costs.

Unexplained £1½ million error has to stand

Consorzio Cooperativo d'Abbraccio v Commission of the European Communities
Case 15/85

Before Y. Galmot, President of the First Chamber and Judges G. Bosco, U. Everling, K. Bahlmann, R. Joliet and J. C. Moitinho de Almeida
Advocate General J. Mischo
(Opinion December 11, 1986)
(Judgment February 26)

An error which consisted of the adoption of a draft decision other than that which had completed the various stages of the preparatory procedure could only vitiate the act adopted to the extent to which it produced objective irregularities.

By a decision of December 22, 1978 the Commission had granted aid to the applicant from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (EAGGF), Guidance Section, towards a project for the construction of a regional centre for the processing of grape must and for the bottling of wine in the commune of Friss, near Chieti in southern Italy.

As a result of a change in the project made by the Consorzio the Commission adopted a second decision on April 7, 1982 establishing the maximum amount of the aid at

4,298,543,500 liras. On October 31, 1984, the Commission announced that the aid granted under identical terms to the 1982 decision was to be reduced to 3,343,181,208 liras, a difference equivalent to nearly £500,000.

The Commission explained that the aid granted by the 1982 decision was the result of an administrative error. The amount included in that decision had been arrived at by an incorrect application of the internal rules for calculating such aid and, although a draft decision including the correct amount had been prepared and had been approved by the legal service and the financial controller, which remained inoperative the first draft of the decision including the incorrect figure of 4,298,543,500 liras, was submitted to the appropriate Commissioner, signed by him on April 7, 1982 and subsequently notified to the Italian Republic and to the applicant.

In its application the Consorzio sought the annulment of the 1984 decision. In its judgment the Court of Justice of the European Communities held as follows: A mistake which consisted of the adoption of a draft other than that which had completed the various stages of the preparatory procedure could only vitiate the act adopted to the extent to which it produced objective irregularities.

In Community law, as in the national laws of the various member states, even an irregular administrative act was presumed to be valid until it had been annulled or properly withdrawn by the institution which adopted it.

To declare an act void allowed the finding to be made, after the expiry of the time-limit for bringing legal proceedings, that the act concerned had produced no legal effects. For obvious reasons of legal certainty, such a finding should, under Community law, as in the laws of the member states in which it was made, be a preliminary and particularly serious and obvious defects.

On those grounds the Court (Fifth Chamber): 1 Declared the Commission's decision of October 31, 1984 was void.

2 Ordered the Commission to pay the costs.

With regard to whether the delay of two and a half years before the 1984 decision might be regarded as reasonable, a negative response was required given that the Commission could have discovered within a few days of notification of the 1982 decision that the text adopted did not correspond to the draft which had completed the preparatory procedure.

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Claim does not arise from contract

Blas Circle Industries plc v Holland Dredging Co (UK) Ltd

Claims for damages for negligent advice and misrepresentation, which it was alleged had caused the plaintiff to enter a contract, did not arise "out of the contract or the carrying out of the work" or "in connection with the contract". They could not be the subject of an arbitration agreement contained in the contract, since there would never have been a contract or an arbitration agreement but for that advice.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Purchas and Mrs Justice Butler-Sloss) so stated in a reserved judgment on February 27 allowing the plaintiff's appeal from an order under section 4 of the Arbitration Act 1950 staying its action.

LORD JUSTICE PURCHAS said that to refer such claims to an arbitrator would in effect be inviting him to adjudicate on his own jurisdiction; that was not in accordance with the authority in *Munro v Boger* (1915) 23 K.B. 167 and *Willcock Pickford, Re* (1979) 1 Lloyd's Rep 244.

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TELEVISION AND RADIO

Edited by Sophie Witter and Christopher Davalle

The height of achievement

CHOICE

● In order to appreciate fully the complexity of birds in flight, confides Richard Attenborough, we must take to the air ourselves and fly with them, and blow me if we don't do just that in *Wildlife on One* (BBC1, 8pm). For the last programme of the present series, the photography surpasses even the outstanding quality of previous episodes. *In-Flight Movie* takes off to show birds in flight, just a wingtip away. As if this wasn't enough, we are then treated to a series of action sequences just like in the movies: a teal speeds above the ground unaware of the peregrine in flight with the camera strapped apparently to its back. The result is like watching a cross between the *Battle of Britain* and Alfred Hitchcock's *The Birds*. This is one

of the few programmes where one would welcome *The Making Of...* How in heavens did they get the camera up there alongside a bird in the middle of the sky and how was this made without a special effects budget of less than £20 million? A successfully ambitious ending to a technically excellent series.

● In *Horizon* (BBC2, 8.10pm) we learn that some people are prepared to pay £2,000 for the privilege of a holiday spent stumping around Iceland on geological expeditions; all in a good cause, in fact, because they are helping to discover what the inside of a volcano looks like and thus, perhaps, to predict when explosions might occur. London, it is

reassuring to learn, has seen no volcanic activity for several hundred million years, but volcanic explosions do muck up the weather. Byron and the Shelleys were reduced to staying indoors and dreaming up *Frankenstein* because of the bad summer after one eruption, and Turner's bloody red sunsets were real rather than impressionist.

● Radio today has been taken over by former figures from *Private Eye* magazine: Barry Fantoni's *Chinese Horoscope* (Radio 4, 8.43am); *The News Quiz* (Radio 4, 6.30pm) with Richard Ingrams; and *Molesworth* (Radio 4, 12.27pm) with William Rushton. *The Book at Bedtime* (Radio 4, 10.15pm) is Joseph Conrad's *Victory*.

Chris Petit



Siobhan McKenna, the late Irish actress, is the subject of *Generations* (Ch4, 3.30pm)

Hot shot: Stephen Foster filming volcanic eruptions for *Horizon's* *The Magma Chamber* (BBC2, 8.10pm)

BBC1

- 6.00 Ceefax AM
- 6.55 Weather
- 7.00 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough, Sally Magnusson and Jeremy Paxman. National and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and traffic reports at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25.
- 8.40 Watchdog. Consumer problems investigated by Lyn Fauds Wood and John Stapleton. 8.55 Regional news and weather. 9.05 Day to Day. Presented by Robert Kiley-Silk. 9.45 Parent Programme. How to remain parents after a separation or divorce.
- 10.00 News and weather. 10.05 Neighbours (r) 10.25 Children's BBC with Philip Schofield. 10.30 Play School. 10.50 Paddington (r).
- 10.55 Five to Eleven. Gary Watson with a thought for the day. 11.00 News and weather. 11.05 Gardener's World from Probus Gardens, Cornwall. (r) 11.35 Open Air. Presented by Patsy Caldwell. Bob Wellings and Eamonn Holmes. Today with special guest John Cole. Includes news and weather at 12.00.
- 12.20 The Tom O'Connor Roadshow. This week from the Northern Ireland city of Londonderry. Tom looks at Irish showbiz while Debbie meets the townsfolk. 12.55 Regional news and weather. One O'Clock News with Marilyn Lewis. Weather. 1.25 Neighbours.
- 1.50 Hockey Cockey (r).
- 2.05 World Bowls. David Bryant and Tony Allcock against David Gouley and John Watson. David looks introduces from Bournemouth.
- 2.55 Music Match. Barry Cryer presents this musical quiz. Liza Goddard leads the

BBC2

- 6.55 Open University. Maths: classifying cubics. Ends at 7.20.
- 8.55 The Week in the Lords. Highlights of last Friday's proceedings in the House of Lords. (r)
- 9.38 Daytime on Two. The quality of public housing related to the death of a pet. 10.15 Harry Janos, part two. 10.38 Hunting beasts. 11.00 Canada, part three. 11.22 When the bell goes.
- 11.45 A new girl at school. 12.05 The bride of Calabria. 12.40 Does aggression lead to success? 1.05 Micro live. 1.38 Should some services be supported by public funds?
- 2.00 News and weather.
- 2.02 Words and Pictures (r).
- 2.17 Near and Far. Outdoor activities in Britain. (r)
- 2.35 Sign Extra.
- 3.00 News and weather.
- 3.03 The Ascent of Man. Part 12 of J. Bronowski's personal view of the human evolution. (r)
- 3.50 News, regional news and weather.
- 4.00 Pamela Armstrong with guests and music.
- 4.30 World Bowls. Coverage of the first round matches, including the Canadians, Ron Jones and Bill Boettger, against Welshmen Mike Hard and Chas McGee.
- 5.30 Did You See? With Ludovic Kennedy (r).
- 6.00 Film: The Wrecking Crew (1968). Dean Martin stars as detective Matt Helm. Gold bullion coming from the US to Britain is stolen and Helm and Freya are sent to retrieve it from Copenhagen. Directed by Phil Karlson.
- 7.40 Open Space. Kim Fisher, who lost her daughter shortly after birth, talks about the problem of bereavement after stillbirths and neo-natal deaths.
- 8.10 Horizon. Professor Geoff Brown and Dr Hazel Rymmer search for ways of predicting volcanic eruptions. Narrated by Paul Vaughan. (see Choice)
- 9.00 French and Saunders. With special guests Julie Wallace, Sharon Davies and Alan Hargreaves.
- 9.30 The Nightingale. Starring Cybill Shepherd as Madeline Hayes.
- 10.20 Hello Mum. Live comedy with Helen Lederer, Cilla Mearns, Nick Wilton, Arnold Brown and Bernadette Triangle.
- 10.50 Newswatch with analysis of the main events of the day. 11.35 Weatherwatch.
- 11.40 The Journal with Enrico Verdecchia. Peter Fiddick looks at the controversy surrounding the TeleMonte Carlo network.
- 12.05 Open University. Graham Martin explores Umberto Eco's argument that all novels are really just detective stories. Ends at 12.35.

ITV LONDON

- 6.15 TV-am with Mike Morris. News with Gordon Honeycombe, weather with Wendy Wills, money with Brian Milton and workout with Lizzie Webb. Weather at 6.25 and 6.55; news at 6.30; sport at 6.40; and exercises at 6.55.
- 7.00 Good Morning Britain. Presented by Anne Diamond and Richard Keys. News at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; cartoon at 7.25; sport at 7.40; pop music at 7.55 and 8.25. After Nine is presented by Jayne Irving, with guest stars Kathy Gynell, editor of *After Nine*, and her son Adam.
- 9.25 Thames News Headlines.
- 9.30 Schoolers. Drawing. 9.47 Electricity. 9.59 Storytime. 10.11 Hunters and trappers. 10.28 Helping the disabled. 10.45 German for the 13-15 year olds. 11.07 Numbers and concepts. 11.19 Clues and evidence. 11.41 Making a film script.
- 12.00 Radio 4.
- 12.10 Let's Pretend.
- 12.20 Doctors and Patients. A new series, beginning with a programme on coping with the first round matches, including the Canadians, Ron Jones and Bill Boettger, against Welshmen Mike Hard and Chas McGee.
- 1.00 News at One with Leonard Perkin. 1.20 Thames News.
- 1.30 Film: The Captive Heart (1946). Michael Redgrave plays the lead part as a prisoner of war in France in 1940. Directed by Basil Dearden.
- 3.25 Thames News Headlines.
- 3.30 The Young Doctors.
- 4.00 Children's ITV. Tickle on the Tum. 4.10 Satlink. (r) 4.30 Home Date. 4.35 Roadrunner. 4.45 The Secret World of Polly Platt by Helen Cresswell (Oracle).
- 5.10 Connections.

CHANNEL 4

- 2.30 The Late Late Show. Presented by Gay Byrne from Dublin.
- 3.30 Generations. The first in a new series on prominent Irish women, presented by Paulyn Marrinan. Today, Siobhan McKenna, an actress who died last November. She was born in Belfast and studied in Galway and Dublin before beginning her stage career.
- 4.00 Mavis on Four. Mavis Nicholson talks to actor and civil rights activist James Baldwin, who plays the Amen Corner in about to transfer to the West End. Countdown. Marc Rogers, a mid-Glamorganshire member of the Maesteg Amateur Operatic Society, is today's challenge.
- 5.00 Hogan's Heroes. The 60's American prisoner of war series. Bob Crane is Colonel Hogan, who leads his band against their German captors, headed by Col Klink.
- 5.30 The Abbott and Costello Show. An unexpected visit from Costello's uncle who comes to stay in the boys' apartment.
- 6.00 Back to the Roots. Richard Mabey looks at our relationship with traditional plants in part eight of this series. He talks to Mrs Ruth Thompson, who runs an ecology farm on the Welsh border. Terry Wells, who is trying to return wild flowers to our motorway verges, and landscape consultant Lyndis Cole, who has created a miniature water meadow in London's docklands. (Oracle)
- 6.30 Education Extra. Jill Cochrane, Nicholas Woolley and Dilly Bramshott present this weekly look at education.
- 7.00 Channel 4 News. Presented by Peter Sissons. Followed by weather.
- 8.00 Brookside. Pat gets involved with the band. Paul collects evidence against them and Tracy embarrases her mother in front of her boss. Chatterbox. Fortune and Power. Episode nine of the French drama about the rivalry of two wealthy families living in the Loire valley.
- 8.30 Budgie Health. Dr Powell has chest pains and goes for some unorthodox treatment. The assassination of the mayor. (Oracle)
- 11.55 The Eleventh Hour. Welcome to the Spiv Economy. A look at the changing structure of employment and society in the eighties. Contributions come from an ex-docker now driving a taxi, a hospital cleaner and a courier in the tourist industry. (r)
- 11.50 Their Landings' House. Today's proceedings from the House of Lords. Ends at 12.05.

VARIATIONS

- BBC1** WALES. 8.30pm-8.50pm. Today 8.30-7.00 Incoor Bowls. 10.10-10.50 A Land of Milk and Honey. 10.50-11.00 Film: Death of a Centurion. 12.20-12.45 World News. 12.45-1.00 News. 1.00-1.15 News. 1.15-1.30 News. 1.30-1.45 News. 1.45-2.00 News. 2.00-2.15 News. 2.15-2.30 News. 2.30-2.45 News. 2.45-3.00 News. 3.00-3.15 News. 3.15-3.30 News. 3.30-3.45 News. 3.45-4.00 News. 4.00-4.15 News. 4.15-4.30 News. 4.30-4.45 News. 4.45-5.00 News. 5.00-5.15 News. 5.15-5.30 News. 5.30-5.45 News. 5.45-6.00 News. 6.00-6.15 News. 6.15-6.30 News. 6.30-6.45 News. 6.45-7.00 News. 7.00-7.15 News. 7.15-7.30 News. 7.30-7.45 News. 7.45-8.00 News. 8.00-8.15 News. 8.15-8.30 News. 8.30-8.45 News. 8.45-9.00 News. 9.00-9.15 News. 9.15-9.30 News. 9.30-9.45 News. 9.45-10.00 News. 10.00-10.15 News. 10.15-10.30 News. 10.30-10.45 News. 10.45-11.00 News. 11.00-11.15 News. 11.15-11.30 News. 11.30-11.45 News. 11.45-12.00 News. 12.00-12.15 News. 12.15-12.30 News. 12.30-12.45 News. 12.45-1.00 News. 1.00-1.15 News. 1.15-1.30 News. 1.30-1.45 News. 1.45-2.00 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